2013 APR 16 PM 12: 37

OSEXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

## Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and Delist the DPS under the Endangered Species Act

April 10, 2013

## Petitioner:



Hawai'i Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. P.O. Box 240813 Honolulu, HI 96824-0813

## NOTICE OF PETITION

2013 APR 16 PM 1253 Truel D. Rauch III

Deputy Secretary of Commerce XECUTIVE SECRETARIAT Assistant Administrator of

U.S. Department of Commerce Fisheries

Rebecca M. Blank

1401 Constitution Avenue, NW National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Washington, D.C. 20230 Administration

1315 East-West Highway Silver Springs, MD 20910

#### PETITIONER

Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. P.O. Box 240813 Honolulu, HI 96824-0813

The petitioner, Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc., on behalf of 609 individuals and eight organizations (full list included in Appendix I) formally requests that the Secretary of Commerce, through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), classify the North Pacific population of humpback whale (Megaptera novaeangliae) as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), pursuant to the 1996 DPS policy (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996), and delist the North Pacific DPS.

This petition is filed pursuant to the ESA and in accordance with § 553(e) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) requires that NMFS make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. The NMFS have jurisdiction over this petition. This petition sets in motion a specific administrative process as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b), placing mandatory response requirements on NMFS.

Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. (HFACT) is a non-profit organization that advocates for conservation of Hawaii fisheries and the traditions of Hawaii fishermen. HFACT works to promote the interests of Hawaii fishermen through collaboration with the fishermen and attendant fishing organizations and addressing, as a unified voice, issues such as the petition to obtain Endangered Species Act delisting of the North Pacific population of the humpback whale. HFACT submits this petition to maintain the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, to recognize the success of effective management through mitigation of threats to the species extinction, and, to recognize continued protection of the species by international, national, and state efforts.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTICE OF PETITION2
TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY4
INTRODUCTION5
BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY5
POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS14
DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT17
Discreteness
Significance19
DELISTING21
CONCLUSION31
PROCESSING OF THE PETITION32
SIGNATURE PAGE 33
REFERENCES34
APPENDIX I: EXPANDED LIST OF PETITIONERS45

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This petition seeks to classify the North Pacific population of humpback whale (Megaptera novaeangliae) as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), and delist the North Pacific DPS. In 1996, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) adopted a policy on recognizing distinct population segments of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996).

In 1970, the humpback whale was designated an endangered species throughout its range under the Endangered Species and Conservation Act of 1969, which was later superseded by the ESA. On August 12, 2009, NMFS announced the initiation of a status review of humpback whales to ensure that the listing classification of the species is accurate, and indicated that they will be considering the application of the DPS policy (74 FR 40568). However, the status review has not been completed to date, and no determination has been made regarding the accuracy of the current listing classification.

This petition reviews the biology, ecology, and the status of the North Pacific humpback whale population. The best available scientific information indicates that this population satisfies criteria to be designated a DPS according to the 1996 policy. Specifically, genetic, spatial and morphological information indicate that the North Pacific population is unequivocally separated from the populations in the Southern Hemisphere, whereas the complexity of population structure within the North Pacific population precludes further division of the population into distinct segments.

Further, this petition reviews the factors for delisting a species, and relies on the best available science and most current information to show that the North Pacific population, once designated as a DPS, should be delisted under the ESA. The population of North Pacific humpback whales was estimated to be less than 1,500 individuals after commercial exploitation ceased. Since then, the population has increased significantly at a rate of approximately 6%, and a recent range wide assessment estimated that the North Pacific population has rebounded to over 21,000 individuals. The interim goal of the population doubling in 20 years as identified in the 1991 Recovery Plan has been met. In addition, the two primary threats identified in the Recovery Plan have not impacted the recovery of the North Pacific humpback whale population. International, federal, and local regulatory mechanisms including the moratorium on commercial whaling under the International Whaling Commission and the prohibition of take under the Marine Mammal Protection Act will continue to provide adequate protection for the North Pacific humpback whales.

## INTRODUCTION

The humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) was designated an endangered species in 1970 under the Endangered Species and Conservation Act of 1969 (since superseded by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended). A Final Recovery Plan for the Humpback Whale was prepared in 1991 by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS 1991).

Given the current endangered listing throughout its range, every population in the species range must simultaneously meet the criteria specified in the Recovery Plan for the species to be "recovered", i.e., no longer needing the protections of the ESA to persist in perpetuity in the wild. However, because humpback whales are distributed globally across all of the ocean's basins, some populations may recover while others continue to benefit from ESA protections.

In 1996, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service adopted a policy on recognizing distinct population segments of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722; February 7, 1996). A formal review of available information on the North Pacific humpback whale population against the DPS criteria is necessary to determine if this population may be considered for reclassification of its listing status independent of other *M. novaeangliae* populations around the globe and within the Pacific. The following sections provide the best available science on the North Pacific humpback whale population, which supports the designation of a DPS and its concurrent delisting under the ESA.

### **BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY**

Information presented here are freely adapted from several recent publications by NMFS: global review of humpback whales published as NOAA Technical Memorandum in March 2011 (Fleming and Jackson 2011); and stock assessment reports (SARs) for the Western North Pacific Stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), Central North Pacific Stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), and California-Oregon-Washington Stock (Caretta et al. 2011). In addition, publications of the SPLASH (Structure of Populations, Levels of Abundance and Status of Humpbacks) project (Baker et al. 2008; Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et a. 2008) and the 2008 assessment of humpback whales under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List (Reilly et al. 2008) provide comprehensive scientific overviews of the North Pacific population.

## 1) Taxonomy

Though numerous subspecies of humpback whales were named historically, they are not widely recognized and *Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski 1781)* remains the accepted taxonomic classification. Thorough reviews of known taxonomic listings for humpback whales are presented in Clapham and Mead (1999) and Rice (1998).

## 2) Species Description

Humpback whales are large, globally distributed, baleen whales with long pectoral flippers, distinct ventral fluke patterning, dark dorsal coloration, a highly varied acoustic call (termed "song") and a diverse repertoire of behavior. Coloring of the ventral surface varies from white to marbled to fully black. Body lengths differ between the sexes with females being approximately 1·1.5m longer than males. The maximum reliably reported body lengths are 17.4 meters for a male and 16.2 meters for a female, both taken in Antarctica (Chittleborough 1965). The largest individuals recorded at the California whaling stations of Moss Landing and Trinidad were an 18.6m female and a 17.4m male, and though it is unclear how reliable the measurements from these stations are, there is a possibility that individuals of this length existed in unexploited populations (Clapham et al. 1997). Mean lengths from reliable large data sets appear to be 13·15m (Chittleborough 1965; Mikhalev 1997). Adult body weights in excess of 40 tons (Ohsumi 1966).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the patterning and extent of ventral fluke and lateral pigmentation (Rosenbaum et al. 1995). North Pacific populations of humpback whales are characterized by significantly more dark-colored flukes, while the Southern Ocean stocks consist of individuals with significantly more light-colored flukes (Rosenbaum et al. 1995).

## 3) Geographic Range and Migratory Patterns

The humpback whale is a cosmopolitan species found in all the major ocean basins (Clapham and Mead 1999), and all but one of the subpopulations (that of the Arabian Sea) migrate between mating and calving grounds in tropical waters, usually near continental coastlines or island groups, and productive colder waters in temperate and high latitudes. Migratory routes and behavior are likely to be maternally directed (Baker et al. 1990, 2008; Martin et al. 1984). Feeding areas are often near or over the continental shelf and associated with cooler temperatures and oceanographic or topographic features that serve to aggregate prey.

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere

population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Valsecchi et al. 1997; Baker et al. 1994). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans. Genetic evidence support the population division between the principal oceanic populations and suggests that migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993).

In the North Pacific the summer feeding range covers shelf waters from southern California, to the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and southern Chukchi Sea, the Aleutian chain and Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, Okhotsk Sea and northeastern Japan (Reilly et al. 2008). There are at least four known breeding areas in the North Pacific Ocean (with different subareas), including the western Pacific Ocean (Ogasawara Islands, Ryukyu Islands and the northern Philippines, and possibly around additional island groups in the western North Pacific), waters off the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, and Central America.

The historic summer feeding range of humpback whales in the North Pacific encompassed coastal and inland waters around the Pacific Rim from Point Conception, California, north to the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea, and west along the Aleutian Islands to the Kamchatka Peninsula and into the Sea of Okhotsk and north of the Bering Strait (Johnson and Wolman 1984; Nemoto 1957; Tomlin 1967). Historically, the western Pacific wintering area extended from the South China Sea east through the Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands, Mariana Islands, and Marshall Islands (Rice 1998). Humpback whales are currently found throughout this historic range, with sightings during summer months occurring as far north as the Beaufort Sea (Hashagen et al. 2009).

The migration pattern in the North Pacific is complex with some humpback whales still present in feeding grounds in the fall and winter (Straley 1990, 1994). The timing of the southbound migration is staggered, with some whales leaving the feeding grounds earlier in the fall, while others leave later. Transit from feeding grounds in Alaska to breeding grounds in Hawaii takes approximately one month (Gabriele et al. 1996). As such, whales present on the feeding grounds in January can still make the migration in time for the peak breeding season in February and March (Gabriele 1996; Straley et al. 1995).

Migratory movements and population structure of North Pacific humpback whales were studied extensively in the SPLASH (Structure of Populations, Levels of Abundance and Status of Humpbacks) project, which catalogued 7,971 unique individuals using fluke identification photographs. Based on observed matches between feeding and breeding areas, migratory movements and population structure were found to be more complex than previously described (Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 1). Individuals from the California/Oregon feeding area migrated mostly to mainland Mexico and Central America. Individuals

from the northern Washington/southern British Columbia feeding area migrated to a broad range of breeding areas from Central America to Hawaii. The vast majority of individuals found in the northern British Columbia/southeast Alaska feeding area migrated to Hawaii. A large fraction of individuals in the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian/Bering feeding areas also migrated to Hawaii, but some also migrated to Mexico's Islas Revillagigedos. The whales that winter in the western Pacific were found to migrate primarily to Kamchatka and, to a lesser extent, the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. However, whales from the western Pacific breeding grounds were under-represented in feeding grounds. Interchange among the western Pacific, Hawaii, and Mexico breeding grounds, while low, were also observed.

These results indicate that feeding areas throughout the North Pacific have whales migrating from a combination of breeding areas (Barlow et al. 2011; Figure 2) and some interchange also occurs between breeding areas. While a high degree of structure was found, the complex patterns make it difficult to define distinct population structures of humpback whales in the North Pacific based on migratory movements. Further, SPLASH sampling likely missed or underrepresented some components of the North Pacific population (Calambokidis et al. 2008), suggesting that the full extent of migratory patterns is still unknown.

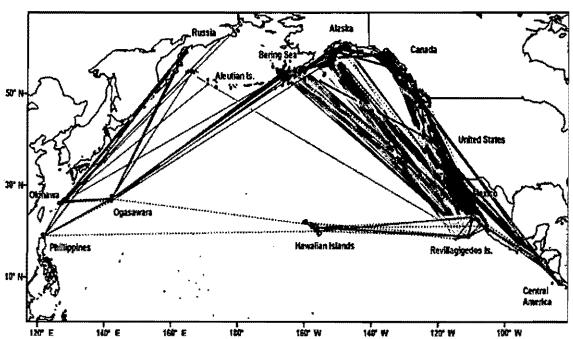


Figure 1. Photographic matches of distinct individuals between breeding and feeding areas. Lines indicating matches are not intended to indicate migratory routes. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

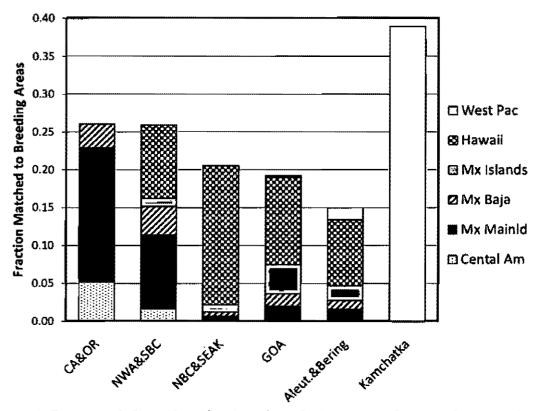


Figure 2. Fraction of photo-identifications from feeding areas that match to samples from the indicated breeding areas. (Source: Barlow et al. 2011)

Humpbacks are abundant throughout the Antarctic in summer south to the ice edge, but not within the pack ice zone. In the winter, Southern Hemisphere whales aggregate into specific nearshore breeding areas in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific (Reilly et al. 2008). Some wintering grounds are fairly localized, e.g. around island groups, and some are more diffuse, e.g. along the western coast of southern Africa and the southern coast of West Africa.

In the southeastern Pacific Ocean some southern-summering humpback whales migrate to Northern Hemisphere breeding grounds in waters off Central and South America (e.g. Acevedo and Smultea 1995; Flórez-González et al. 1998; Rasmussen et al. 2007; Stone et al. 1990), a region which may be frequented by whales from North Pacific Ocean populations during the winter (Acevedo and Smultea 1995). However, there are currently no genetic, satellite telemetry or sightings evidence of interhemispheric mating events along the eastern Pacific coast (Baker and Medrano-González 2002).

## 4) Feeding Ecology

Humpback whales are "gulp" feeders, taking in large, discrete mouthfuls of prey during feeding rather than continuously filtering food, as may be observed in some other large baleen whales (Ingebrigtsen 1929). Humpback whales have a diverse diet that appears to vary slightly across feeding aggregation areas. The species is known to feed primarily on schooling fish and large zooplankton such as euphausids (krill). Known prey organisms include species representing Euphausia, Thysanoessa, Meganyctiphanes, Clupea, Scomber, Ammodytes, Sardinops, Engraulis and Mallotus (Baker 1985; Clapham et al. 1997; Geraci et al. 1989). A study of humpback whale predation on fish near Kodiak, Alaska estimated that daily food consumption by each humpback whale in the study area during the fivemonth feeding season ranged from 338 kg to 370 kg, depending on the available prey (Witteveen et al. 2006).

Humpback whales exhibit flexible feeding strategies, sometimes foraging alone and sometimes cooperatively (Clapham 1993). In the Gulf of Alaska, stable groups of feeding whales have been observed to persist for multiple weeks but do not appear to be genetically related (Perry et al. 1990). This group stability does not seem to be the norm across all feeding areas in the Northern Hemisphere.

Feeding behavior is varied as well and frequently features novel capture methods involving the creation of bubble structures to trap and corral fish; bubble nets, clouds and curtains are often observed when humpback whales are feeding on schooling fish (Hain et al. 1982). Lobtailing and repeated underwater "looping" movements have also been observed or recorded during surface feeding events, and it may be that certain feeding behaviors are spread through the population by cultural transmission (Friedlaender et al. 2009; Weinrich et al. 1992). On Stellwagen Bank, repeated side rolls were recorded when whales were near the bottom, which likely serves to startle prey out of the substrate for better foraging access (Friedlaender et al. 2009). In many locations, feeding in the water column can vary with time of day, with whales bottom feeding at night and surface feeding during the early daylight hours (Friedlaender et al. 2009).

Humpback whales feed primarily during summer months in higher latitudes, although occasional feeding may take place while on their breeding grounds or during migration (Chittleborough 1965). While rare and negligible in amount, fresh and remnant food organisms have been found from stomach contents of humpback whales killed off Australia during commercial whaling (Chittleborough 1965). In more recent years, several cases of observed feeding behavior have been reported on breeding grounds in the West Indies (Braff et al. 1991), Brazil (de sa Alves et al. 2009) and Mexico (Gendron and Urbán 1993), and migratory routes off the western South Atlantic (Danilewicz et al. 2008) and Southeastern Queensland, Australia (Stockin and Burgess 2005). In the North Pacific, a sub-adult humpback whale was

documented apparently feeding on mackerel off Maui (Salden 1990). The full extent of feeding on breeding grounds and migration routes are unknown.

A study examining the impact of humpback whale predation on Pacific herring populations in the Gulf of Alaska found that the rebounding population of humpback whales in Prince William Sound may be exerting top-down controlling pressure, although such impacts are not ubiquitous at this time (Rice et al. 2010). However, ecological impacts of humpback whales through foraging will likely increase as their populations continue to recover.

## 5) Reproduction

The mating system for humpback whales is generally thought to be male dominance polygyny, also described as a "floating lek" (Clapham 1996). In this system, multiple males compete for individual females and exhibit competitive behavior. Humpback 'song' is a long, complex vocalization (Payne and McVay 1971) produced by males on the winter breeding grounds, and also less commonly, on migration (Cato 1991; Clapham and Mattila 1990) and seasonally on feeding grounds (Clark and Clapham 2004). Behavioral studies suggest that song is used to advertise for females, and/or to establish dominance among males (Darling and Bérubé 2001; Darling et al. 2006; Tyack 1981).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the timing and location of reproduction. Observations indicate that mating occurs six months apart in the two hemispheres. Differing estimates of testis weight from the breeding and feeding grounds (and no spermatozoa detected on feeding grounds; Symons and Weston 1958) indicate that there is seasonal variation in sperm production (Chittleborough 1965; Omura 1953), further supporting the asynchrony of seasonal mating between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Ovulation is also seasonal (Chittleborough 1957), suggesting that if individual whales travel between the hemispheres outside their usual estrus period, this seasonality may prohibit successful reproduction. Encounters on common breeding grounds between whales at the very end or start of their respective winter breeding seasons (e.g. in Panama and Costa Rica) may result in successful reproduction, although there are currently no genetic, satellite telemetry or sightings evidence of inter-hemispheric mating events.

In the Northern Hemisphere, sexual maturity has been estimated at 5-11 years of age and appears to vary both within and among populations (Clapham 1992; Gabriele et al. 2007; Robbins 2007). Average age at sexual maturity for eastern Australian humpback whales is suggested to be 9-11 years, based on recalibrated age estimates from humpback whales killed during the whaling period (Fleming and Jackson 2011). No other estimates of age to sexual maturity have yet been reported from other Southern Hemisphere breeding grounds.

In the Northern Hemisphere, calving intervals were found to be between one and five years, though 2-3 years appears to be most common (Steiger and Calambokidis 2000; Wiley and Clapham 1993). Mean calving rates are estimated to be between 0.38 and 0.50 calves per mature female per year (Clapham and Mayo 1990; Steiger and Calambokidis 2000; Straley et al. 1994) and reproduction is annually variable (Robbins 2007). Calving rates were observed to be higher on breeding grounds than feeding grounds (Baker et al. 1987); this likely reflects either sampling bias or neonatal mortality, or both.

In the Southern Hemisphere, most information on humpback population characteristics and life history was obtained during the whaling period. Postpartum ovulation is reasonably common (Chittleborough 1965) and inter-birth intervals of a single year have occasionally been recorded. This may be a consequence of early calf mortality; the associated survival rates for annually born calves are unknown in the Southern Hemisphere.

Gestation is 11-12 months, and calves are born in sub-tropical waters (Matthews 1937). Lactation is 10.5-11 months (Chittleborough 1965), while weaning begins to occur at about age six months and calves attain maternal independence around the end of their first year (Clapham and Mayo 1990). In the Northern Hemisphere, humpback whales exhibit maternal fidelity to specific feeding regions (Baker et al. 1990; Martin et al. 1984), but this has yet to be confirmed in the Southern Hemisphere.

The sex ratio of adults is roughly 1:1 males:females; surveys of fetal sex ratios from Western Australia and the Antarctic were slightly biased towards males (1.02:1-1.04:1, Chittleborough 1957) but it is not known if juvenile survival or abortion rates are equivalent between sexes (Chittleborough 1957). Where it has been studied, sex ratios were found to be at parity across age classes (Gulf of Maine feeding ground and Hawaii breeding ground) (Clapham et al. 1995; Glockner-Ferrari and Ferrari 1990).

The oldest known humpback whale was documented by Chittleborough (1965); reanalysis of his ear-plug lamination data using an accumulation rate of one Growth Layer Group per year suggests this whale was 95 years of age when killed. The average generation time for humpback whales (the average age of all reproductively active females at carrying capacity) has been estimated at 21.5 years, based on a compilation of some of the life history parameters reviewed above (Taylor et al. 2007). Estimated annual rates of population increase range from 0-4% to 12.5% for different times and areas throughout the range and in the Northern Hemisphere (Baker et al. 1992; Barlow and Clapham 1997; Clapham et al. 2003; Steiger and Calambokidis 2000); however, it is generally accepted that any rate above 11.8% per year is biologically impossible for this species (Zerbini et al. 2010).

#### 6) Genetics

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Baker et al. 1994; Valsecchi et a al. 1997). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans. Significant differences in the three principal oceanic populations have been shown through mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and microsatellite analyses, suggesting that gene flow between oceans is minimal and migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993, 1994; Valsecchi et al. 1997). Of the 22 mtDNA haplotypes found in the world-wide survey of 230 individuals, only three were found in more than one ocean (Baker et al. 1994). Of the three haplotypes occurring in more than one ocean, only one was found to be common to the North Pacific and Southern Oceans. No haplotype was common to all three oceanic populations.

Genetic differentiation within the North Pacific population appears to be much more complex (Baker et al. 2008), parallel to the population structure described from migratory movements (Barlow et al. 2011). Earlier studies found significant genetic differentiation to support the division of the North Pacific population into a central stock that feeds in Alaska and winters in Hawaii, and an eastern stock that feeds along the coast of California and winters near Mexico (Baker et al. 1994). However, gene flow per generation within the North Pacific population was found to be more frequent than between North Pacific population and other oceanic populations (Southern Ocean and Northern Atlantic), with gene flow between Hawaii and Mexico breeding areas estimated to be 13 females per generation and gene flow between Central North Pacific and Eastern North Pacific estimated to be approximately 6.6 females per generation (Baker et al. 1994). Nuclear differentiation has been found to be less pronounced compared to mtDNA, suggesting male-biased gene flow in the North Pacific humpback whale population (Baker et al. 1998).

Preliminary analysis of genetic samples from the SPLASH project (geneSPLASH, Baker et al. 2008) is the most comprehensive information currently available for mitochondrial DNA diversity and population structure among North Pacific humpback whales. Results from geneSPLASH supported previous characterization of strong maternal fidelity to migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). High levels of differentiation were found among feeding regions of Russia, southeastern Alaska, and California/Oregon, and also between breeding regions of Okinawa and Central America. A large number of significant differences were also found between feeding and breeding regions, even for those regions known to be strongly associated by patterns of individual migration (Baker et al. 2008). These results show that there is not a one-to-one relationship of feeding and breeding grounds in the North

Pacific, with majority of the areas representing 'mixed-stocks' with connections to multiple migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). The extent of reproductive isolation between regions has yet to be determined using SPLASH data.

### 7) Mortality Rate

Annual adult mortality rates between 0.049 and 0.037 have been estimated for the Gulf of Maine and the North Pacific Hawaiian Islands populations (Barlow and Clapham 1997; Mizroch et al. 2004). In the Southern Hemisphere, estimates of adult survival have been made using photo-identification sightings in Hervey Bay, East Australia (1987-2006) and range between 0.87-1.00 (Chaloupka et al. 1999). Sex-specific survival has been studied on two humpback whale feeding grounds to date, with conflicting results. Adult survival was found to be lower for females than for males in the Gulf of Maine, with both primiparous and parous females exhibiting reduced average annual survival after calving (Robbins 2007). By contrast, adult female survival was found to be slightly higher than male survival in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Ramp et al. 2010). The reason for these differences has not yet been determined.

Calf (6 months and older) survival estimated for the Gulf of Maine was low (0.664, 95% CI: 0.517-0.784) and annually variable (Robbins 2007). Barlow and Clapham (1997) estimated a theoretical calf mortality rate of 0.125 on the Gulf of Maine feeding ground. Using associations of calves with identified mothers on North Pacific breeding and feeding grounds, Gabriele (2001) estimated 6-month mortality to be 0.182 (95% confidence intervals (CI) 0.023-0.518). No estimates of neonatal survival (0-6 months) are yet available for Southern Hemisphere humpback whale populations due to the logistical difficulty of surveys and absence of defined feeding areas for most populations. Survival of calves (6-12 months) and juveniles (1-5 years) has not been described in detail for the Southern Hemisphere. A summary of published life history parameters for humpbacks whales is provided in Zerbini et al. (2010).

#### POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS

The most recent assessment under the IUCN Red List concluded that the global population of humpback whales totals more than 60,000 animals (Reilly et al. 2008). All the new assessments of humpback whale stocks conducted by the IWC Scientific Committee to date indicate that the stocks concerned have recovered to levels at or above their 1940 level. Because the IWC Scientific Committee has not yet conducted assessments for the North Pacific and for four of the seven recognized Southern Hemisphere stocks, it is not yet possible to formally gauge the world population level relative to the 1940 level. However, given the increase rates observed in several of the unassessed North Pacific and Southern Hemisphere stocks, the IUCN

determined that there is little reason to suppose that the world population is still below 50% of the 1940 level, and downlisted humpback whales under the IUCN Red List from its previous "Vulnerable" classification to "Least Concern" (Reilly et al. 2008).

North Pacific humpback whale populations were estimated to be at about 15,000 prior to commercial exploitation in the twentieth century (Rice 1978), however, uncertainty remains in the accuracy of the estimate based on whaling data. About 21,000 humpback whales are recorded caught by modern whaling in the North Pacific in the 20th century, of which about 14,000 were in the eastern North Pacific and 7,000 in the west (IWC 2006). Included in these figures are about 2,500 humpbacks taken illegally by USSR fleets during 1961-65, that were concealed at the time, mainly in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea (Doroshenko 2000). In addition, nearly 20,000 unspecified whales were caught in the early 20th century, of which a substantial number probably were humpbacks. The latter were taken primarily in the eastern North Pacific, except that the locations of about 9,000 unspecified whales taken by American pelagic whalers during 1911-1919 have not yet been ascertained. Approximate numbers in the North Pacific after the end of commercial whaling in 1966 were estimated at about 1,400 (Gambell 1976) and 1,200 (Johnson and Wolman 1984).

Prior to the SPLASH study, the most complete estimate of abundance for humpback whales in the North Pacific was from data collected in 1991-93, with a best markrecapture estimate of 6,010 (CV = 0.08) for the entire North Pacific, using a winterto-winter comparison (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Estimates for Hawaii and Mexico were higher using marks from summer feeding areas with recaptures on the winter grounds, and totaled almost 10,000 summed across all winter areas. In the SPLASH study, the estimate of abundance using between sample matches of photo-identified individuals was 21,808 (CV=0.04) without bias correction and 21,063 after correcting for a net bias of +3.5% (Barlow et al. 2011). The current best estimate of the North Pacific humpback whale population is therefore the bias-corrected 2004-2006 abundance of 21,063. This estimate is likely to be lower than the true abundance due to two additional sources of bias: individual heterogeneity in the probability of being sampled and the likely existence of an unknown and unsampled breeding area. Results of the SPLASH study confirm that the overall humpback whale population in the North Pacific has continued to increase and is now greater than some prior estimates of prewhaling abundance.

Among wintering areas, Hawaii was estimated at near 10,000 or about 57% of the population, the three Mexican areas totaled 6,000-7,000 (with Baja the largest at about 5,000 and Revillagigedos and Mainland Mexico at about 750), Asia was estimated at about 1,000 and Central America at about 500 whales (Calambokidis et al. 2008). Among feeding areas, regional estimates differed greatly among models. Average estimates of abundance ranged from about 100-700 for Russia,

6,000-14,000 for the Bering Sea and Aleutians, 3,000-5,000 each for the Gulf of Alaska (W and N) and the combined SE Alaska and N British Columbia area, 200-400 for Washington/S British Columbia, and 1,400-1,700 for California-Oregon (Calambokidis et al. 2008).

The SPLASH estimate is considerably higher than the only other recent estimate of abundance for the entire North Pacific (~6,000–10,000) based on the photo-identification capture-recapture study using data from 1990 to 1993 (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Comparing the SPLASH best estimate with the median estimate of 8,000 in 1990-1993, the increase by a factor of 2.75 over approximately 13 yr corresponds to a population growth rate of 8.1% per year (Barlow et al. 2011). No other estimates exist for the growth rate of the North Pacific population as a whole. Comparisons of SPLASH abundance estimates for Hawaii to estimates from 1991-93 gave estimates of annual increase that ranged from 5.5 to 6.0% (Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 3). All other subregions of North Pacific humpback whales, where data are available, show a consistent annual rate of increase in recent decades (Allen and Angliss 2012; Calambokidis et al. 2008).

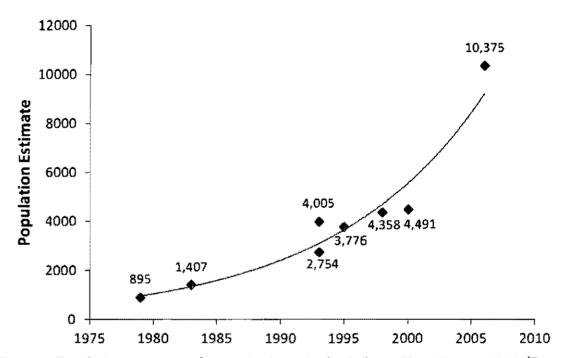


Figure 3. Population estimates of wintering humpback whales in Hawaii, 1979-2006. (Data sources: Darling et al. 1983; Baker and Herman 1987; Calambokidis et al. 1997; Mobley et al. 2001; Calambokidis et al. 2008)

## DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT

NMFS should recognize the North Pacific population of humpback whale as a distinct population segment (DPS). In 1996, NMFS adopted a policy on recognizing DPSs of vertebrate fish or wildlife species for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA (61 FR 4722, February 7, 1996). Three elements are considered in a decision regarding the status of a possible DPS as endangered or threatened under the Act. These are applied similarly for consideration of additions to the lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants, reclassifications, and removals from the lists. The three elements include: (1) discreteness of the population segment in relation to the remainder of the species to which it belongs; (2) the significance of the population segment to the species to which it belongs; and (3) the population segment's conservation status in relation to the Act's standards for listing (i.e., is the population segment, when treated as if it were a species, endangered or threatened?).

#### Discreteness

To be considered a DPS, a population first must be discrete. According to the DPS policy, a population segment of a vertebrate species may be considered discrete if it satisfies either one of the following conditions:

- It is markedly separated from other populations of the same taxon as a consequence of physical, physiological, ecological, or behavioral factors. Quantitative measures of genetic or morphological discontinuity may provide evidence of this separation.
- 2. It is delimited by international governmental boundaries within which differences in control of exploitation, management of habitat, conservation status, or regulatory mechanisms exist that are significant in light of section 4(a)(1)(D) of the Act.

The best available science indicates that the humpback whale population in the North Pacific is unequivocally separated spatially, genetically and morphologically from humpback whale populations in the Southern Hemisphere (Fleming and Jackson 2011). However, population structure within the North Pacific population is complex, and neither migratory patterns nor genetic evidence provide conclusive evidence for further dividing the North Pacific population into distinct segments. Therefore, NMFS should consider the North Pacific population as a discrete segment for consideration of a DPS under the ESA.

## Spatial Separation

Humpback whales exhibit antiropical-distribution (Davies 1962), separating the northern and southern hemisphere populations. The northern hemisphere population is further divided by continental land masses into the North Pacific and North Atlantic populations (Baker et al. 1994; Valsecchi eta al. 1997). The southern hemisphere population has a circumpolar distribution throughout the southern oceans.

Humpback whales in the northern and southern hemispheres of the Pacific Ocean are separated spatially based on their seasonal migratory patterns. In the North Pacific, humpback whale feed in higher latitudes during the boreal summer and breed in lower latitudes north of the equator during the boreal winter. In the South Pacific, humpback whales feed in the Antarctic during the austral summer (boreal winter) and breed in lower latitudes south of the equator during the austral winter (boreal summer).

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the timing and location of reproduction. Observations indicate that mating occurs six months apart in the two hemispheres. Differing estimates of testis weight from the breeding and feeding grounds (and no spermatozoa detected on feeding grounds; Symons and Weston 1958) indicate that there is seasonal variation in sperm production (Chittleborough 1965; Omura 1953), further supporting the asynchrony of seasonal mating between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Ovulation is also seasonal (Chittleborough 1957), suggesting that if individual whales travel between the hemispheres outside their usual estrus period, this seasonality may prohibit successful reproduction. Encounters on common breeding grounds between whales at the very end or start of their respective winter breeding seasons (e.g. in Panama and Costa Rica) may result in successful reproduction, although no evidence is currently available to support this.

Within the North Pacific, migratory movements and population structure are much more complex (Barlow et al. 2011; Calambokidis et al. 2008; Figure 1) than the separation among the three oceanic populations. Current evidence from photo-identification suggest that feeding areas throughout the North Pacific receive whales migrating from a combination of breeding areas, breeding areas represent whales from a number of feeding areas, and some interchange also occurs between breeding areas (Barlow et al. 2011; Figure 2). While a high degree of structure has been found, the complex patterns make it difficult to define distinct population structures of humpback whales within the North Pacific based on migratory movements.

#### Genetic Distinction

There is strong evidence of ecological and evolutionary differentiation between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations of humpback whales. Significant differences in the three principal oceanic populations in the North Pacific, North Atlantic, and Southern Oceans have been shown through mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and microsatellite analyses, suggesting that gene flow between oceans is minimal and migration between oceanic populations is limited to no more than a few females per generation (Baker et al. 1993, 1994; Valsecchi et al. 1997). Of the 22 mtDNA haplotypes found in the world-wide survey of 230 individuals, only three were found in more than one ocean (Baker et al. 1994). Of the three haplotypes occurring in more than one ocean, only one was found to be common to the North Pacific and Southern Oceans. No haplotype was common to all three oceanic populations.

Genetic differentiation within the North Pacific population is much more complex, as seen in the preliminary analysis of genetic samples from the SPLASH project (Baker et al. 2008) and parallel to the population structure described from migratory movements (Barlow et al. 2011). While high levels of differentiation have been found among some combination of feeding and breeding areas, current evidence show that there is not a one-to-one relationship of feeding and breeding grounds in the North Pacific, with majority of the areas representing 'mixed-stocks' with connections to multiple migratory destinations (Baker et al. 2008). The extent of reproductive isolation between regions has yet to be determined using SPLASH data. Current genetic evidence is therefore insufficient to delineate North Pacific humpback whales into more discrete population segments. However, genetic distinction between the North Pacific population and other populations supports delineation of the North Pacific population as a discrete segment.

### Morphological Differences

Individual humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere differ from those in the two Northern Hemisphere oceans in the patterning and extent of ventral fluke and lateral pigmentation (Rosenbaum et al. 1995). North Pacific populations of humpback whales are characterized by significantly more dark-colored flukes, while the Southern Ocean stocks consist of individuals with significantly more light-colored flukes (Rosenbaum et al. 1995).

#### Significance

If a population segment is considered discrete, its biological and ecological significance will then be considered in light of Congressional guidance (see Senate Report 151, 96th Congress, 1st Session) that the authority to list DPS's be used "sparingly" while encouraging the conservation of genetic diversity. In carrying out

this examination, NMFS will consider available scientific evidence of the DPS's importance to the taxon to which it belongs. According to the policy, this consideration may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- 1. Persistence of the discrete population segment in an ecological setting unusual or unique for the taxon,
- 2. Evidence that loss of the discrete population segment would result in a significant gap in the range of a taxon,
- 3. Evidence that the discrete population segment represents the only surviving natural occurrence of a taxon that may be more abundant elsewhere as an introduced population outside its historic range, or
- 4. Evidence that the discrete population segment differs markedly from other populations of the species in its genetic characteristics.

Because precise circumstances will vary considerably from case to case, it is not possible to describe prospectively all the classes of information that might bear on the biological and ecological importance of a DPS.

Several classes of information provide compelling evidence of the biological and ecological significance of the North Pacific humpback whale population. This information demonstrates the potential for a significant gap in the species' range if the North Pacific humpback whale stock is extirpated, and also the marked genetic differentiation in this population from other populations of humpback whales.

### Significant Gap in the Species Range

If the North Pacific humpback whale population is deemed to be a geographically broad and distinct population of humpback whales as the prevailing information suggests, loss of this population would result in a significant gap in the range of humpback whale. Loss of this population would create an extensive gap in the species distribution as there are no other breeding populations of humpback whales in the northern hemisphere of the Pacific Ocean that migrates to higher latitudes of the North Pacific. A portion of the Southern Hemisphere humpback whales migrate north of the equator to breeding grounds in the eastern Pacific, but these individuals utilize foraging grounds in the Southern Oceans. In addition, migration between North Pacific, Southern Oceans, and North Atlantic populations of humpback whales are considered to be approximately one female per generation (Baker et al. 1994), making timely repopulation from the southern hemisphere unlikely if the North Pacific population were extirpated from its range.

However, because of the genetic exchange that occurs between the humpback whale subgroups in the North Pacific, decreases in smaller subgroups, such as Asia or Central America, would probably not create a significant gap in the population's range. In the recent draft policy interpreting the phrase "significant portion of its range," NMFS and FWS stated as follows:

[T]o determine if a portion of a species' range is significant, FWS or NMFS would ask whether, without that portion, the representation, redundancy, or resiliency of the species—or the four viability characteristics used more commonly by NMFS—would be so impaired that the species would have an increased vulnerability to threats to the point that the overall species would be in danger of extinction (i.e., would be "endangered"). If so, the portion is significant.

(76 FR 76987, at 76994). Here, because the numbers of whales in the Western and Central American portions of the North Pacific population are small relative to the total population, and because there is some degree of cross-over between different subgroups in the North Pacific, changes in those populations will not have significant impacts on the North Pacific population as a whole. Therefore, those portions are probably not "significant" under the new draft policy.

## Marked Genetic Differences

The genetic uniqueness of the North Pacific population, as described above, further increases the importance of the population, as complete extermination of the North Pacific stock would eliminate those genetic traits and lineages from the worldwide population of humpback whales.

#### DELISTING

Once designated as a Distinct Population Segment, NMFS should delist the North Pacific DPS of humpback whales. NMFS may delist a species if, after a review of the status of the species, the best scientific and commercial information available substantiate that it is neither endangered nor threatened and protection under the ESA is no longer required. 40 CFR 424.11(d) (2011). In determining whether a species should be delisted, NMFS considers:

- (1) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- (2) Over utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;
- (3) Disease or predation;

- (4) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- (5) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

40 CFR 424(c), (d).

The Final Recovery Plan for the Humpback Whale (NMFS 1991) specified the goals of the plan as follows:

This Plan recommends actions designed to help humpback whale populations to grow to at least 60% of their abundance before commercial hunting and to expand into formerly occupied ranges. Since it is not yet possible to estimate prehunting population sizes sufficiently accurately, an interim goal is recommended that humpback whale populations addressed in this Plan double in size within the next 20 years.

According to one estimate, North Pacific humpback whale populations were estimated to be at about 15,000 prior to commercial exploitation in the twentieth century (Rice 1978). Based on the most recent population estimate produced from the SPLASH data collected from 2004 to 2006, the North Pacific humpback whale population now number over 21,000 animals (Barlow et al. 2011), exceeding the pre-exploitation estimate. Prior to the SPLASH study, the most complete estimate of abundance for humpback whales in the North Pacific was from data collected in 1991-93, with a best mark-recapture estimate of 6,010 (CV = 0.08) for the entire North Pacific (Calambokidis et al. 1997). Further, the Hawaii breeding population was estimated between 2,754-4,000 (Calambokidis et al. 1997; Mobley et al. 2001) in the early 1990s, while the current best estimate is 10,103. These estimates show that the North Pacific humpback whale population has met the interim goal set forth by the Recovery Plan, and have also likely met the long-term goal.

The petitioner has reviewed the best available scientific information regarding the listing factors in Section 4(a)(1) of the ESA and provides the following assessment of each factor.

(1) The North Pacific humpback whale population is not faced with the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

Humpback whales utilize a wide variety of habitats in the North Pacific while in feeding and breeding areas and during migrations. Though there are a few exceptions, most whales in breeding areas have been found in water depths of less than 200m (Chittleborough 1953; Oviedo and Solis 2008; Winn et al. 1975). The lower temperature limit for suitable humpback whale breeding habitat is estimated at 21.1°C (Rasmussen et al. 2007). Some studies have found humpback whale

distribution to be correlated with group composition (e.g., females with calves, solo animals, singers etc.) (Craig and Herman 2000; Frankel et al. 1995; Smultea 1994).

In the Recovery Plan, NMFS identified two primary threats to humpback whale habitat: chemical pollution (including oil spills) and coastal development (NMFS 1991). A recent assessment of humpback whales worldwide (Fleming and Jackson 2011) similarly identified pollution as a threat to humpback whale habitat, but did not identify coastal development as a threat. Humpback whale populations throughout the Pacific have more than doubled since the Recovery Plan was completed, during which time coastal development has continued in both breeding and feeding habitats.

Organic contaminants have been detected in humpback whales on Northern Hemisphere feeding grounds (Elfes et al. 2010). Concentrations of organic contaminants were high in some areas, likely reflecting proximity to industrialized areas and prey choice. Contaminants such as DDT and PCBs were found in higher concentrations in older animals (Elfes et al. 2010). However, concentrations of organic contaminants in humpback whales were on average low relative to levels found in odontocetes (O'Shea and Brownell 1994). The health effects of different contaminants are currently unknown for humpback whales (Fleming and Jackson 2011). The population level impact of contaminants is unknown at this time, although Elfes (2010) suggests the levels found in humpbacks are unlikely to have a significant impact on their persistence as a population (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

There is very little known about the effects of oil or petroleum on cetaceans and especially on mysticetes (Fleming and Jackson 2011). However, the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989 did not significantly impact humpback whales in Prince Williams Sounds (Dahlheim and Von Ziegesar 1993).

Pollution from untreated industrial and domestic wastewater has been implicated as a causal factor for algal blooms, some of which are detrimental to marine organisms (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Toxins produced by different algae can be concentrated as they move up the food chain, particularly during algal blooms. Naturally occurring toxin poisoning can be the cause of whale stranding events and is particularly implicated when unusual mortality events occur. Several cases of unusual mortality events have been documented for humpback whales, all of which have occurred on the U.S. East Coast and none in the North Pacific population. Toxins from algae are therefore a negligible threat to North Pacific humpback whales.

There are no known adverse effects to humpback whales from global climate change, although several possible impacts have been suggested, including impacts to abundance and distribution of prey (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In summary, no current or specific impacts have been identified for North Pacific humpback whales due to either pollution or coastal development, the two primary threats identified for the whale population. Thus, due to this lack of significant threats to its long-term survival, the North Pacific humpback whale population does not appear to be faced with any threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

## (2) The North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.

Humpback whales were commercially exploited during the Twentieth Century, reducing the North Pacific humpback whale population from an estimated 15,000 in the early 1900s (Rice 1978) to approximately 1,400 after the whaling ended (Gambell 1976). The International Whaling Commission (IWC) prohibited commercial whaling of humpback whales in 1966, and the U.S. designated the species as "endangered" under the Endangered Species Conservation Act (ESCA) in 1970. The ESCA was later replaced by the ESA in 1973, and humpback whales remain protected from commercial whaling at both international and domestic levels.

The IWC established an international moratorium on the whaling of all large whale species in 1982. Since the whaling moratorium was put into effect, some nations have continued to hunt whales under Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which allows the killing of whales for scientific research purposes. However, no humpback whales are currently declared as a target of scientific research takes. While genetic monitoring surveys of Japanese market whale products (1993-2009) have detected tissue from 17 different humpback whales (Steel et al. 2009), these takes are likely to have negligible population impact. Therefore, the North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for commercial purposes.

Whale-watch tourism is a global industry with major economic value for many coastal communities (O'Connor et al. 2009). It has been expanding rapidly since the 1980s, with great variation in the extent of regulation and intensity of the activity among regions (Hoyt 2000). Whale watching operations have been documented in 119 countries worldwide as of 2008, including on many humpback whale feeding grounds, breeding grounds and migratory corridors (O'Connor et al. 2009). Research to determine population-level effects of whale watching on humpback whales showed that calving rate and calf survival at age two were not negatively affected by whale watching activities (Weinrich and Corbelli 2009). The most common response of humpback whales to whale watch boats is increased swimming speed, and little evidence exists that whale watching activities have significant effects on interbreath intervals and blow rates (Senigaglia et al. 2012).

Efforts to manage whale watching operations have included limiting the number of whale watching vessels, limiting vessel approach distances to whales, specifying the manner of operating around whales and establishing limits to the period of exposure of the whales.

In Hawaii and Alaska, federal law prohibits approaching humpback whales closer than 100 yards when on the water or disrupt normal behavior (50 CFR § 224.103). In addition, operating any aircraft within 1,000 feet of humpback whales is also prohibited in Hawaii. Therefore, the North Pacific humpback whale population is not subject to overutilization for recreational purposes.

# (3) According to the best scientific information, disease and predation are not factors that affect the North Pacific humpback whale's recovery.

At present, North Pacific humpback whale recovery is not affected by any disease or predation. However, direct monitoring of species biochemistry and pathology, as used to determine the state of health in humans and domestic animals (e.g. hematology, serum biochemistry, immune function markers), is very limited for humpback whales as for most marine mammals, and there is little published on humpback disease as a result. Humpback whales do carry a crustacean ectoparasite (the cyamid *Cyamus boopis*). However, while the whale is the main source of nutrition for this parasite (Schell et al. 2000), there is little evidence that it contributes to whale mortality (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

The most common predator of humpback whales is the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*, Jefferson et al. 1991), although actual attacks are rarely observed. Predation by large sharks is also likely to occur, and attacks by false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*), although rare, have also been reported or inferred (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In the North Pacific, most killer whale attacks on humpback whales occur at or near the wintering grounds, and a substantial portion of the attacks occur in the eastern North Pacific (Steiger et al. 2008). However, these attacks are unlikely to be significantly affecting the recovery of the North Pacific population. Therefore, at this time neither disease nor predation significantly affect the North Pacific humpback whale's recovery.

# (4) Existing regulatory mechanisms adequately protect the North Pacific humpback whale.

North Pacific humpback whales will be adequately protected through local, federal, and international regulatory mechanisms, even if ESA protections are removed.

Humpback whales are protected as indigenous wildlife under Hawaii Administrative Rules 13-124. The State law prohibits the capture, possession, injury, killing, destruction, sale, transport, or export of indigenous wildlife. The listing of humpback whales as indigenous wildlife is independent of the species' ESA status.

All marine mammals, regardless of their status under the ESA, are protected under the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972. The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the U.S. Under the MMPA, "take" is defined as "harass, hunt, capture, kill or collect, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, kill or collect." Since the 1994 amendment of the MMPA, NMFS annually prepares marine mammal stock assessment reports (SARs). Information on each stock's population estimates, status, and human-caused mortality and serious injury (M&SI) are reported in SARs, which provide an adequate mechanism for monitoring marine mammal populations and impacts to populations over time. Currently, three separate SARs are prepared for the North Pacific population: California Oregon-Washington; Central North Pacific; and Western North Pacific. Furthermore, NMFS may convene take reduction teams (TRT) for certain marine mammal stocks with M&SI levels exceeding the stock's potential biological removal (PBR) to develop a plan to reduce incidental take to sustainable levels. M&SI levels for the three North Pacific humpback whale stocks are below PBR (Allen and Angliss 2012; Caretta et al. 2011), and thus no TRT has been convened to date for these stocks.

The Hawaii breeding population of North Pacific humpback whale is protected by the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary was created by Congress in 1992 to protect humpback whales and their habitat in Hawaii, and is the only single-species Sanctuary in its system. It is administered by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") in partnership with the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources. The Sanctuary's Management Plan (2002) requires management of the Sanctuary to: conserve, enhance, and protect humpback whales and their habitat and promote and coordinate research to enhance the understanding of humpback whales and their habitat, and to improve management decision-making.

To enforce these goals, the Sanctuary has regulations, prohibiting:

- Approaching, or causing a vessel or other object to approach, within the Sanctuary, by any means, within 100 yards of any humpback whale except as authorized under the MMPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., and the ESA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.;
- Operating any aircraft above the Sanctuary within 1,000 feet of any humpback whale except when in any designated flight corridor for takeoff or

- landing from an airport or runway or as authorized under the MMPA and the ESA;
- Taking any humpback whale in the Sanctuary except as authorized under the MMPA and the ESA; and
- Possessing within the Sanctuary (regardless of where taken) any living or dead humpback whale or part thereof taken in violation of the MMPA or the ESA.

Five additional National Marine Sanctuaries are located within the North Pacific humpback whale range: Olympic Coast, Cordell Bank, Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay, and Channel Islands (Figure 4). Additional protection for humpback whales and their habitat is also provided by the Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument, which encompasses 139,797 square miles of ocean around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

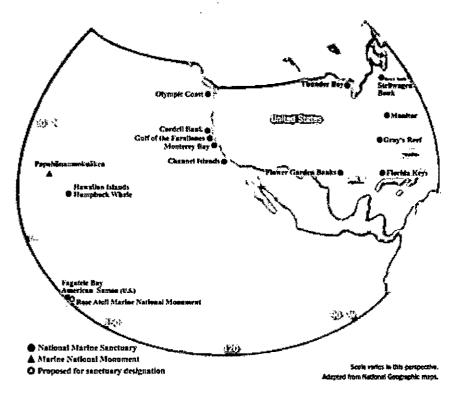


Figure 4. Locations of National Marine Sanctuaries and Marine National Monuments. (Map source: http://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/visitor/visitormaps/visitormaps.html)

Internationally, humpback whales are protected under the International Whaling Commission (IWC), established under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 1946. IWC prohibited commercial whaling of North Pacific humpback whales in 1966, and an international moratorium on the whaling of all large whale species was established in 1982. No commercial whaling of humpback

whales has taken place since the moratorium. Some nations have continued to hunt whales under Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which allows the killing of whales for scientific research purposes. However, no humpback whales are currently declared as a target of scientific research takes. The current moratorium on commercial whaling will remain in place unless a 75% majority of IWC signatory members vote to lift it.

Under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), humpback whales are currently listed in Appendix I ("Endangered"). CMS Parties are required to protect Appendix I species where they occur, conserve or restore habitats, mitigate obstacles to migration, and control other endangering factors. Humpback whales are also listed in Appendix I ("threatened with extinction") under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Trade of specimens of Appendix I species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

Together, all of these state and federal laws and programs will provide sufficient protection for the North Pacific humpback whale, even without ESA protection.

## (5) No other natural or manmade factors affect the population's continued existence.

In the Recovery Plan, NMFS identified several known and potential impacts to humpback whales, including collision with ships, entrapment and entanglement in fishing gear, and acoustic disturbance (NMFS 1991). A recent assessment of humpback whales worldwide (Fleming and Jackson 2011) similarly identified these factors as having potential impacts to humpback whale populations. While these threats may pose risks to individual animals in the population, the steady increase in population throughout the North Pacific indicates that cumulatively, these threats have not curtailed the recovery and growth of the humpback whale population, and therefore not affecting its continued existence.

Collisions with ships have been reported in both feeding and breeding areas of the North Pacific humpback whale range. Ship strikes may result in life-threatening trauma or mortality for the whale, although the severity of injuries depends primarily on speed and size of the vessel. Worldwide, humpback whales are the second-most commonly reported species involved in vessel strikes after fin whales (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Calves and juvenile whales are thought to be more susceptible to vessel collisions (Wiley and Asmutis 1995).

Within the North Pacific, ship strike reports in Hawaii and Alaska have increased over the years, although such increases likely reflect increasing humpback whale populations and increase in vessels operating in humpback whale habitat (Lammers et al. 2003). A large percentage of ship strikes in Hawaii and Alaska are non-fatal,

and primarily occur with pleasure crafts and commercial whale watching vessels (Douglas et al. 2008). In Hawaii, 22 reports of vessel collisions were reported between 1975 and 2003 (Lammers et al. 2003), with the highest level of interaction reported from Maui where whale watching activities are active and whale numbers are high. In more recent years, vessel collisions with humpback whales overwintering in Hawaii have been reported at rates of 6.8 whales per year in 2005-2009 and 5.0 whales per year in 2010-2011 (Chow 2012). In Alaska, 62 vessel collisions with large whale species were reported from 1978-2006, involving a wide range of vessel types (Fleming and Jackson 2011). In addition, Douglas and colleagues (2008) summarized ship strike information off the Washington coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca from 1980-2006 and found only one record of a possible ship-struck humpback whale.

The most recent stock assessment reports (SARs) for the three North Pacific humpback whale stocks report a small number of ship strikes. For the California/Oregon/Washington stock, the average number of documented humpback whale deaths by ship strikes for 2004-2008 was 0.4 animals per year, whereas the potential biological removal (PBR) for this stock in the U.S. waters is 11.3 (Caretta et al. 2011). For the Central North Pacific stock, the average number of mortality and serious injury (M&SI) from ship strikes for 2003-2007 was estimated at 1.6 animals per year, whereas the PBR for this stock is 61.2 (Allen and Angliss 2012). No estimate of ship strike mortality is reported for the Western North Pacific stock. Available data on ship strikes in the North Pacific show that this factor is not affecting the continued existence of humpback whales.

Entanglement in fishing gear and other marine debris is a documented source of injury and mortality to cetaceans, including humpback whales. In Hawaii, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS) receives reports of entangled large whales and the Hawaiian Islands Large Whale Entanglement Response Network responds to the reports when appropriate. Since the program was implemented in 2002, the Network confirmed 112 reports as true entanglement of large whales, with all but three reports involving humpback whales (Lyman 2012). Entanglement reports have increased over time, corresponding to the increasing wintering population in Hawaiian waters. The Network has successfully removed entangling gear from 15 humpback whales since 2003, and 10 humpbacks reported entangled in Hawaii have confirmed to have gear from Alaska (Lyman 2012). In U.S. waters, the average number of humpback whales resulting in M&SI from commercial fisheries is 3.8 animals for the Central North Pacific stock (Allen and Angliss 2012), and 3.2 animals for the California/Oregon/Washington stock (Caretta et al. 2011). These interaction rates are below the stocks' calculated PBR, suggesting that fishery interactions do not affect the continued existence of these stocks. Limited information is available on entanglement and fishery interactions in the western Pacific (Allen and Angliss 2012).

Acoustic disturbance are considered a threat to cetaceans, especially anthropogenic low-frequency sound produced by shipping, oil and gas development, defense-related and research activities. However, available evidence suggests that anthropogenic noise do not threaten the continued existence of North Pacific humpback whales. Only one record is known in which two humpback whales were stranded with extensive damage to the temporal bones from a large scale explosion (Fleming and Jackson 2011). Impact of low-frequency noise on variation of humpback whale songs appears to be minimal, although studies have shown that song length increased in response to low-frequency broadcasts (Fristrup et al. 2003; Miller et al. 2000). Studies on other baleen whales have shown no obvious impact of low-frequency noise on foraging behavior (Croll et al. 2001). Acoustic Thermometry of Ocean Climate (ATOC) projectors offshore California and Hawaii were observed to have subtle but significant effects on humpback whales, but these projects are no longer active (Fleming and Jackson 2011).

In summary, although the factors described above may cause isolated impacts on humpback whales, they do not result in any risk to the population's continued existence.

#### CONCLUSION

The best available scientific information supports the designation of the North Pacific humpback whales as a DPS. Genetic, spatial and morphological information indicate that the North Pacific population is unequivocally separated from the populations in the Southern Hemisphere, whereas the complexity of population structure within the North Pacific population precludes further division of the population into distinct segments. Furthermore, loss of this population would create an extensive gap in the species distribution as there are no other breeding populations of humpback whales in the Pacific Ocean that migrates to higher latitudes of the northern hemisphere. We therefore request that NMFS consider the information presented in this document and evaluate the North Pacific humpback whale population against the DPS policy under the ESA.

If NMFS chooses to designate a North Pacific DPS, the best available scientific information also supports the delisting of the DPS. The population has increased more than tenfold to over 21,000 individuals since the cessation of commercial whaling and has met the interim goal specified in the 1991 Recovery Plan. The two primary threats identified in the Recovery Plan, chemical pollution and coastal development, do not appear to be negatively impacting the recovery or health of the population, and the continued population increase despite other anthropogenic threats such as ship strikes and acoustic disturbance indicate that these threats do not result in any risk to the population's continued existence. International, federal, and local regulatory mechanisms including the moratorium on commercial whaling under the International Whaling Commission and the prohibition of take under the Marine Mammal Protection Act will continue to provide adequate protection for the North Pacific humpback whales. For these reasons, the North Pacific humpback whale population no longer requires the protection of the ESA and should be delisted.

### PROCESSING OF THE PETITION

This petition is filed pursuant to the ESA and in accordance with § 553(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) requires that NMFS make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial scientific or commercial information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. This petition sets in motion a specific administrative process as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b), placing mandatory response requirements on NMFS.

As a petition to classify a species as a DPS and delist the DPS, NMFS is bound to process this petition within a predetermined time frame as defined by 50 C.F.R. § 424.14(b) to the maximum extent practicable. The regulations require the NMFS to make a finding within 90 days of receipt of this petition as to whether a finding of 'DPS' and delisting may be warranted. The finding shall be promptly published in the Federal Register pursuant to 50 CFR § 424.14(b)(1). Within 12 months of receiving this petition, NMFS is required to find that this petition is not warranted, is warranted or warranted but precluded, and shall promptly publish notice of such intention in the Federal Register according to 50 CFR § 424.14(b)(3). The Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc. fully expects the NMFS to comply with these mandatory deadlines.

## SIGNATURE PAGE

This petition to classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and delist the DPS under the Endangered Species Act is hereby submitted to the Secretary of Commerce.

Petitioner

Philip H. Fernandez

President

Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition, Inc.

#### REFERENCES

- Allen, B.M. and R.P. Angliss. 2012. Alaska marine mammal stock assessments, 2011. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum, NMFS-AFSC-234, 288 p.
- Acevedo, A. and M.A. Smultea. 1995. First records of humpback whales including calves at Golfo Dulce and Isla del Coco, Costa Rica, suggesting geographical overlap of Northern and Southern Hemisphere populations. Marine Mammal Science 11(4): 554-560.
- Baker, C.S. 1985. The population structure and social organization of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the central and eastern North Pacific. University of Hawaii.
- Baker, C.S. and L.M. Herman. 1987. Alternative population estimates of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Hawaiian waters. Canadian Journal Zoology 65:2818–2821.
- Baker C.S. and L. Medrano González. 2002. Worldwide distribution and diversity of humpback whale mitochondrial DNA lineages. Molecular and Cell Biology of Marine Mammals (ed. Pfeiffer C.J.), pp. 84-99. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, FL.
- Baker C.S., S. Palumbi, R. Lambertsen et al. 1990. Influence of seasonal migration on geographic distribution of mitochondrial DNA haplotypes in humpback whales. Nature 344(6263): 238-240.
- Baker C.S., A. Perry, J.L. Bannister et al. 1993. Abundant mitochondrial DNA variation and world-wide population structure in humpback whales. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences U.S.A. 90(17): 8239-8243.
- Baker C.S., A. Perry, L.M. Herman. 1987. Reproductive histories of female humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the North Pacific. Marine Ecology Progress Series 41: 103-114.
- Baker C.S., R.W. Slade, J.L. Bannister et al. 1994. Hierarchical structure of mitochondrial DNA gene flow among humpback whales *Megaptera novaeangliae*, world-wide. Molecular Ecology 3(4): 313-327.

Baker C.S., J.M. Straley, and A. Perry. 1992. Population characteristics of individually identified humpback whales in southeastern Alaska: summer and fall 1986. Fishery Bulletin 90(3): 429-437.

Baker C.S., D. Steel, J. Calambokidis et al. 2008. geneSPLASH: An initial, ocean-wide survey of mitochondrial (mt) DNA diversity and population structure among humpback whales in the North Pacific. Contract Report for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Barlow, J., J. Calambokidis, E.A. Falcone, C.S. Baker, A.M. Burdin, P.J. Clapham, J.K.B. Ford, C.M. Gabriele, R. LeDuc, D.K. Mattila, T.J. Quinn, L. Rojas-Bracho, J.M. Straley, B.L. Taylor, J. Urbán R., P. Wade, D. Weller, B.H. Witteveen, and M. Yamaguchi. 2011. Humpback whale abundance in the North Pacific estimated by photographic capture-recapture with bias correction from simulation studies. Marine Mammal Science 27: 793–818.

Barlow, J. and P.J. Clapham. 1997. A new birth-interval approach to estimating demographic parameters of humpback whales. Ecology 78(2): 535-546.

Baraff, L.S., P.J. Clapham, D.K. Mattila and R.S. Bowman. 1991. Feeding behavior of a humpback whale in low-latitude waters. Marine Mammal Science 7: 197–202.

Calambokidis J., E.A. Falcone, T.J. Quinn et al. 2008. SPLASH: Structure of populations, levels of abundance and status of humpback whales in the North Pacific. Cascadia Research Contract Report AB133F-03-RP-00078.

Calambokidis J., G.H. Steiger, J.M. Straley et al. 1997. Abundance and population structure of humpback whales in the North Pacific basin. Southwest Fisheries Science Center Final

Contract Report, p. 72. Cascadia Research Collective, Olympia, WA.

Carretta, J.V., K.A. Forney, E. Oleson, K. Martien, M.M. Muto, M.S. Lowry, J. Barlow, J. Baker, B. Hanson, D. Lynch, L. Carswell, R.L. Brownell Jr., J. Robbins, D.K. Mattila, K. Ralls, and M.C. Hill. 2012. U.S. Pacific Marine Mammal Stock Assessments: 2011. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum, NMFS-SWFSC-488, 356 p.

Cato, D.H. 1991. Songs of humpback whales: the Australian perspective. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 30(2): 277-290.

Chaloupka, M., M. Osmond, and G. Kaufman. 1999. Estimating seasonal abundance trends and survival probabilities of humpback whales in Hervey Bay (east coast Australia). Marine Ecology Progress Series 184: 291-301.

Chittleborough, R.G. 1957. The breeding cycle of the female humpback whale *Megaptera nodosa* (Bonnaterre). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 9(1): 1-18.

Chittleborough, R.G. 1965. Dynamics of two populations of the humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski). Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research 16: 33-128.

Chow, M. 2012. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary: Managing Humpback Whale-Human Interactions in Hawaii. Presentation at the Fishers Forum "Thar She Blows: Managing for the Recovery of North Pacific Humpback Whales," June 27, 2012. Available at http://www.wpcouncil.org/councilmtgs/154/4-Chow-ManagingHumanInteractions-Sanctuary.pdf

Clapham, P.J. 1992. Age at attainment of sexual maturity in humpback whales, *Megaptera novaeangliae*. Canadian Journal Zoology 70(7): 1470-1472.

Clapham, P., J. Barlow, M. Bessinger et al. 2003. Abundance and demographic parameters of humpback whales from the Gulf of Maine, and stock definition relative to the Scotian Shelf. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management 5(1): 13-22.

Clapham, P.J., S. Leatherwood, I. Szczepaniak et al. 1997. Catches of humpback and other whales from shore stations at Moss Landing and Trinidad, California, 1919-1926. Marine Mammal Science 13: 368-394.

Clapham, P.J. 1993. Social organization of humpback whales on a North Atlantic feeding ground. Symposia of the Zooogical Society of London 66: 131-145.

Clapham, P.J. 1996. The social and reproductive biology of humpback whales: an ecological perspective. Mammal Review 26(1): 27-49.

Clapham, P.J., M. Bérubé, D.K. Mattila. 1995. Sex ratio of the Gulf of Maine humpback whale population. Marine Mammal Science 11(2): 227-231.

Clapham P.J. and D.K. Mattila. 1990. Humpback whale songs as indicators of migration routes. Marine Mammal Science 6(2): 155-160.

Clapham, P.J. and C.A. Mayo. 1990. Reproduction of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) observed in the Gulf of Maine, Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters. In: *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other* 

techniques to estimate population parameters (eds. Hammond PS, A. MS, Donovan GP), pp. 171-175. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Clapham, P.J. and J.G. Mead. 1999. Megaptera novaeangliae. Mammalian Species 604: 1-9.

Clark, C.W. and P.J. Clapham. 2004. Acoustic monitoring on a humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) feeding ground shows continual singing into late spring. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Biological Sciences 271: 1051-1057.

Craig, A.S. and L.M. Herman. 2000. Habitat preferences of female humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Hawaiian Islands are associated with reproductive status. Marine Ecology Progress Series 193: 200-216.

Croll, D.A., C.W. Clark, J. Calambokidis et al. 2001. Effect of anthropogenic low-frequency noise on the foraging ecology of *Balaenoptera* whales. Animal Conservation 4(1): 13-27.

Dahlheim, M.E. and O. Von Ziegesar. 1993. Effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on the abundance and distribution of Humpback Whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) in Prince William Sound. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report. "Marine Mammal Study Number 1 Final Report." NMFS, NMML, Seattle, Washington and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, Alaska.

Danilewicz, D., M. Tavares, I.B. Moreno, P.H. Ott, and C.C. Trigo. 2009. Evidence of feeding by the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in mid-latitude waters of the western South Atlantic. Marine Biodiversity Records, 2, e88 doi:10.1017/S1755267209000943.

Darling, J.D. and M. Bérubé. 2001. Interactions of singing humpback whales with other males. Marine Mammal Science 17(3): 570-584.

Darling, J. D., K.M. Gibson and G.K. Silber. 1983. Observations on the abundance and behavior of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) off West Maui, Hawaii, 1977–79. Pages 201–222 in R. S. Payne, ed. Communication and behavior of whales. Westview Press, Bolder, CO.

Darling, J.D., M.E. Jones, C.P. Nicklin. 2006. Humpback whale songs: do they organize males during the breeding season? Behaviour 143(9): 1051-1101.

Davies, J.L. 1962. The antitropical factor in cetacean speciation. Evolution 17:107-116.

De Sá Alves, L.C.P., A. Andriolo, A.N. Zerbini, J.L.A. Pizzorno, and P.J. Clapham. 2009. Record of feeding by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in tropical waters off Brazil. Marine Mammal Science 25: 416–419.

Doroshenko, N.V. 2000. Soviet catches of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the North Pacific. In: A. V. Yablokov and V. A. Zemsky (eds), *Soviet Whaling Data (1949-1979)*, pp. 48-95. Center for Russian Environmental Policy, Moscow, Russia.

Douglas, A.B., J. Calambokidis, S. Raverty et al. 2008. Incidence of ship strikes of large whales in Washington State. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 88(6): 1121-1132. 10.1017/s0025315408000295

Elfes, C.T., G.R. VanBlaricom, D. Boyd et al. 2010. Geographic variation of persistent organic pollutant levels in humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) feeding areas of the North Pacific and North Atlantic. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 29(4): 824-834.

Fleming, A. and J. Jackson. 2011. Global review of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). NOAA technical Memorandum (NOAA-TM-NMFS-SWFSC-474).

Flórez-González, L., A.J. Capelía, B. Haase et al. 1998. Changes in winter destinations and the northernmost record of southeastern Pacific humpback whales. Marine Mammal Science 14(1): 186-189.

Frankel, A.S., C.W. Clark, L.M. Herman et al. 1995. Spatial distribution, habitat utilization, and social interactions of humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), off Hawai'i, determined using acoustic and visual techniques. Canadian Journal of Zoology 73(6): 1134-1146.

Friedlaender, A.S., E.L. Hazen, D.P. Nowacek et al. 2009. Diel changes in humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* feeding behavior in response to sand lance Ammodytes spp. behavior and distribution. Marine Ecology-Progress Series 395: 91-100.

Fristrup K.M., L.T. Hatch, and C.W. Clark. 2003. Variation in humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) song length in relation to low-frequency sound broadcasts. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 113(6): 3411-3424.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, L.M. Herman, and R.J. Coleman. 1996. Fastest documented migration of a North Pacific humpback whale. Mar. Mamm. Sci. 12:457-464.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, S.A. Mizroch et al. 2001. Estimating the mortality rate of humpback whale calves in the central North Pacific Ocean. Canadian Journal of Zoology 79: 589-600.

Gabriele, C.M., J.M. Straley, and J.L. Neilson. 2007. Age at first calving of female humpback whales in Southeastern Alaska. Marine Mammal Science 23(1): 226-239.

Gambell, R. 1976. World whale stocks. Mammal Review 6(1): 41-53.

Gendron, D. and J. Urbán. 1993. Evidence of feeding by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Baja California breeding ground, Mexico. Marine Mammal Science 9: 76–81.

Geraci, J.R., D.M. Anderson, R.J. Timperi et al. 1989. Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) fatally poisoned by dinoflagellate toxin. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 46(11): 1895-1898.

Glockner-Ferrari, D.A. and M.J. Ferrari. 1990. Reproduction in the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Hawaiian waters, 1975-1988: the life history, reproductive rates and behavior of known individuals identified through surface and underwater photography. *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters* (eds. Hammond P.S., Mizroch S.A., Donovan G.), pp. 161-168. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Hain, J.H.W., G.R. Carter, S.D. Kraus et al. 1982. Feeding behavior of the humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, in the Western North Atlantic. Fishery Bulletin 80(2): 259-268.

Hashagen, K.A., G.A. Green, and B. Adams. 2009. Observations of humpback whales, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, in the Beaufort Sea, Alaska. Northwestern Nat. 90:160-162.

Hoyt, E. 2000. Whale watching 2000: worldwide tourism numbers, expenditures, and expanding socioeconomic benefits. International Fund for Animal Welfare, Crowborough, UK. 179pp.

Ingebrigtsen, A. 1929. Whales caught in the North Atlantic and other seas. Rapports et Proces-Verbaux des Reunions Conseil International pour l'exploration de la Mer 56: 1-26.

International Whaling Commission. 2006. The IWC Summary Catch Database.

Jefferson, T.A., P.J. Stacey, R.W. Baird. 1991. A review of killer whale interactions with other marine mammals: predation to co-existence. Mammal Review 21(4): 151-180.

Johnson, J.H. and A.A. Wolman. 1984. The humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*. Marine Fisheries Review 46(4): 30-37.

Lammers, M., A.A. Pack, and I. Davis. 2003. Historical evidence of whale/vessel collisions in Hawaiian waters (1975 Present). In: OSI Technical Report 2003-1. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Lyman, E. 2012. 2011-2012 season summary on large whale entanglement threat and reports received around the Main Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. Available at <a href="http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/res/pdfs/ss2012disentangle.pdf">http://hawaiihumpbackwhale.noaa.gov/res/pdfs/ss2012disentangle.pdf</a>.

Martin, A.R., S.K. Katona, D. Matilla et al. 1984. Migration of humpback whales between the Caribbean and Iceland. Journal of Mammalogy 65(2): 330-333.

Matthews, L.H. 1937. The humpback whale, *Megaptera nodosa*. Discovery Reports 17: 7-92.

Mikhalev, Y.A. 1997. Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Arabian Sea. Marine Ecology Progress Series 149(1-3): 13-21.

Miller, P.J.O., N. Biassoni, A. Samuels et al. 2000. Whale songs lengthen in response to sonar: male humpbacks modify their sexual displays when exposed to man-made noise. Nature 405(6789): 903.

Mizroch, S.A., L.M. Herman, J.M. Straley et al. 2004. Estimating the adult survival rate of central North Pacific humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Journal of Mammalogy 85(5): 963-972.

Mobley, J.M., S. Spitz, R. Grotefendt, P. Forestell, A. Frankel, and G. Bauer. 2001. Abundance of humpback whales in Hawaiian waters: Results of 1993-2000 aerial surveys. Report to the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. 16 pp.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1991. Recovery plan for the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Prepared by the Humpback Whale Recovery Team for the National Marine Fisheries Service, Silver Spring, Maryland. 105pp.

Nemoto, T. 1957. Foods of baleen whales in the northern Pacific. Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst. Tokyo 12:33-89.

O'Connor, S., R. Campbell, H. Cortez et al. 2009. Whale watching Worldwide: Tourism numbers, expenditures and expanding economic benefits. A special report from the International Fund for Animal Welfare prepared by Economists At Large, Yarmouth, MA, USA. 295pp.

Ohsumi, S. 1966. Allomorphis between body length at sexual maturity and body length at birth in the Cetacea. Journal of the Mammal Society of Japan 3: 3-7.

Omura, H. 1953. Biological study on humpback whales in the Antarctic whaling area IV and V. Scientific Reports of the Whales Research Institute, Tokyo 8: 81-101.

O'Shea, T.J. and R.L.J. Brownell. 1994. Organochlorine and metal contaminants in baleen whales: a review and evaluation of conservation implications. Science of the Total Environment 154(2-3): 179-200.

Oviedo, L. and M. Solis. 2008. Underwater topography determines critical breeding habitat for humpback whales near Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica: implications for marine protected areas. Revista De Biologia Tropical 56(2): 591-602.

Payne, R. and S. McVay. 1971. Songs of humpback whales. Science 173: 585-597.

Perry, A., C.S. Baker, and L.M. Herman. 1990. Population characteristics of individually identified humpback whales in the central and eastern North Pacific: a summary and critique. In: *Individual recognition of cetaceans: use of photo-identification and other techniques to estimate population parameters* (eds. Hammond PS, Mizroch SA, Donovan GP), pp. 307-317. International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, England.

Ramp, C., M. Berubé, P.J. Palsbøll et al. 2010. Sex-specific survival in the humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada. Marine Ecology Progress Series 400: 267-276.

Rasmussen, K.L.R., D.M. Palacios, J. Calambokidis et al. 2007. Southern Hemisphere humpback whales wintering off Central America: insights from water temperature into the longest mammalian migration. Biology Letters 3: 302-305.

Reilly, S.B., J.L. Bannister, P.B. Best, M. Brown, R.L. Brownell Jr., D.S. Butterworth, P.J. Clapham, J. Cooke, G.P. Donovan, J. Urbán, and A.N. Zerbini. 2008. *Megaptera novaeangliae*. In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.1. <a href="https://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a>. Downloaded on 11 October 2012.

- Rice, D. 1978. The humpback whale in the North Pacific: distribution, exploitation and numbers. Report on a Workshop on Problems Related to Humpback Whales in Hawaiii, Report to the Marine Mammal Commission.
- Rice, D.W. 1998. Marine mammals of the world: systematics and distribution. In: Society for Marine Mammalogy Special Publication No. 4, p. 231. Society for Marine Mammalogy, Lawrence, KS.
- Rice, S.D., J.R. Moran, J.M. Straley, K.M. Boswell, and R.A. Heintz. 2011. Significance of whale predation on natural mortality rate of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project: 100804), National Marine Fisheries Service, Juneau, Alaska.
- Robbins, J. 2007. Structure and Dynamics of the Gulf Of Maine Humpback Whale Population. PhD, University of St Andrews, Scotland.
- Rosenbaum, H.C., P.J. Clapham, J. Allen et al. 1995. Geographic variation in ventral fluke pigmentation of humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* populations worldwide. Marine Ecology Progress Series 124: 1-7.
- Salden, D.R. 1990. Apparent feeding by a sub-adult humpback whale in the waters off of Maui, Hawaii. Lahaina, Hawaii Whale Research Foundation: 1-5.
- Schell, D.M., V.J. Rowntree, and C.J. Pfeiffer. 2000. Stable-isotope and electron-microscope evidence that cyamids (Crustacea: Amphipoda) feed on whale skin. Canadian Journal of Zoology 78(5): 721-727.
- Senigaglia, V., L. Bejder L, F. Christiansen, D. Gendron, D. Lundquist, D. Noren, A. Schaffar, J.C. Smith, R. Williams, and D. Lusseau. 2012. Meta-analyses of whalewatching impact studies: differences and similarities in disturbance responses among species. Paper SC/64/WW6 presented to the IWC Scientific Committee, June 2012.

http://iwcoffice.org/cache/downloads/burvztaqbdsg8sk8gwoc4g4o0/SC-64-WW6.pdf

Smultea, M.A. 1994. Segregation by humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) cows with a calf in a coastal habitat near the island of Hawaii. Canadian Journal of Zoology 72(5): 805-811.

Steiger, G.H. and J. Calambokidis. 2000. Reproductive rates of humpback whales off California. Marine Mammal Science 16(1): 220-239.

Steiger, G.H., J. Calambokidis, J.M. Straley et al. 2008. Geographic variation in killer whale attacks on humpback whales in the North Pacific: implications for predation pressure. Endangered Species Research 4: 247-256.

Straley, J.M. 1990. Fall and winter occurrence of humpback whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) in southeastern Alaska. Reports of the International Whaling Commission (Special Issue 12): 319-324.

Straley, J.M., C.M. Gabriele, and C.S. Baker. 1994. Annual reproduction by individually identified humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Alaskan waters. Marine Mammal Science 10(1): 87-92.

Straley, J.M., C.M. Gabriele, and C.S. Baker. 1995. Seasonal characteristics of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in southeastern Alaska. Proceeding of the Third Glacier Bay Science Symposium. 1993. pp 229-238. D. Engstrom (Ed.) National Park Service, Anchorage, AK.

Stockin, K.A. and E.A. Burgess. 2005. Opportunistic feeding of an adult humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) migrating along the coast of Southeastern Queensland, Australia. Aquatic Mammals 31:120–123.

Stone, G.S., L. Flórez-Gonzalez, S. Katona. 1990. Whale migration record. Nature 346: 705.

Symons, H.W. and R.D. Weston. 1958. Studies on the humpback whale (*Megaptera nodosa*) in the Bellinghausen Sea. Norsk Hvalfangsttid 47: 53-81.

Taylor, B.L., S.J. Chivers, J. Larese. et al. 2007. Generation length and percent mature estimates for IUCN assessments of cetaceans, pp. 1-24. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center.

Tomlin, A.G. 1967. Mammals of the USSR and adjacent countries. vol. 9, Cetacea. Israel Program Sci. Transl. No. 1124, Natl. Tech. Info. Serv. TT 65-50086. Springfield, VA. 717 pp. (Translation of Russian text published in 1957).

Tyack, P.L. 1981. Interactions between singing Hawaiian humpback whales and conspecifics nearby. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology 8: 105-116.

Valsecchi, E., P. Palsbøll, P. Hale, D. Glockner-Ferrari, M. Ferrari, P. Clapham, F. Larsen, D. Mattilla, R. Sears, J. Sigurjonsson, M. Brown, P. Corkerton, and B. Amos. 1997. Microsatellite genetic distances between oceanic populations of the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Mol. Biol. Evol. 14: 355–362.

Weinrich, M. and C. Corbelli. 2009. Does whale watching in Southern New England impact humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) calf production or calf survival? Biological Conservation 142: 2931-2940.

Weinrich, M.T., M.R. Schilling, C.R. Belt. 1992. Evidence for acquisition of a novel feeding behaviour: lobtail feeding in humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Animal Behaviour 44(6): 1059-1072.

Wiley, D.N. and R.A. Asmutis. 1995. Stranding and mortality of humpback whales, (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), in the mid-Atlantic and southeast United States, 1985-1992. Fishery Bulletin 93(1): 196-205.

Wiley, D.N. and P.J. Clapham. 1993. Does maternal condition affect the sex ratio of offspring in humpback whales? Anim. Behav. 46(2): 321-324.

Winn, H.E., R.K. Edel, and A.G. Taruski. 1975. Population estimate of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the West Indies by visual and acoustic techniques. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 32(4): 499-506.

Witteveen, B.H., R.J. Foy, and K.M. Wynne. 2006. The effect of predation (current and historical) by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) on fish abundance near Kodiak Island, Alaska. Fishery Bulletin, 104(1): 10-20.

Zerbini, A.N., P.J. Clapham, and P.R. Wade. 2010. Assessing plausible rates of population growth in humpback whales from life-history data. Marine Biology. 10.1007/s00227-010-1403-y

#### APPENDIX I: EXPANDED LIST OF PETITIONERS

#### Organizations:

Waialua Boat Club Oahu Island Atlapac Fishing Club Oahu Island Kaka'ako Kasting Club Oahu Island Keehi Boat Club Oahu Island Pacific Islands Fisheries Group Statewide Big Island Fisheries Alliance Hawaii Island Maui Cooperative Fishing Association Maui Island Aiea Boat Club Oahu Island

609 Individual Petitioners

From: "Ed Watamura" <watamurae001@hawaii.rr.com>

To: "RNVFishing" <rnvfishing@gmail.com>

Cc: "Phil Fernandez" <phil@philfernandez.com>; "Ronald Tam"

<Fishingready@gmail.com>; "Stephen WHA Lee" <swhal@hawaii.rr.com>; "Mark

M" <markmits@lava.net>
Subject: Re: WBC petition

Date: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 11:07 AM

Here is my letter to accompany the WBC Petition

I am writing this on behalf of the members of the Waialua Boat Club of which I am the President.

We believe that the North Pacific stock of Humpback Whales should be classified as a Distinct Population and delisted from the Endangered Species Act. The current estimate of 21,000 Humpback Whales is indicative of a healthy population that is increasing at a rate of 6%-7% per year. We support the concept of delisting as a success story and like the bald eagle, gray whale, and gray wolf see this as a cause for celebration. The integrity of the Endangered Species Act itself is at stake here and by not delisting a recovered species, the ESA becomes suspect, as something other than what it was intended. All of the qualifying parameters for recovery have been met, including the population doubling in 20 years and growth of at least 60% of the pre-exploitation abundance. In fact, at the present rate of growth, the population is expected to be 40,000 in ten years.

The delisting by no means will result in a lack of protection. There are International, Federal, and State regulations that will prohibit any harm done to the North Pacific Humpback Whale.

As I alluded to earlier, the integrity of the ESA will be scrutinized, especially since there is proposal to expand the Hawaiian Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, not just in area, but also to include several other species, including Monk Seals, Spinner Dolphins, False Killer Whales, Corals, and other ecosystem species. One wonders what the motivation is behind this expansion, and the preservation of jobs created by the Sanctuary becomes a possible culprit. There are already a host of protective regulations regarding the aforementioned species and duplicity is a real and justifiable concern.

In addition, the people of Hawaii see the continuity and expansion of the Sanctuary as a loss of control over their own waters and shores and don't want decisions concerning their waters and shores in the hands of non-residents.

We believe and fully support the delisting of the North Pacific Humpback Whale from the Endangered Species Act List.

Sincerely,

Edwin N. Watamura

February 26, 2013(date)

Secretary of Commerce 1401 Constitution Ave., NW Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary:

The Atlapac Fishing Club extends our support of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback whale as a distinct population segment and its de-listing from the endangered species list.

As the petition clearly states:

- The population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whating ceased in the 1960's.
- Scientists estimate a population of over 21,000 whales, and possibly even greater numbers now as these figures are several years old.
- The population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening existence..
- The species will still be fully protected by the Marine Mammal Protected Act and other Federal
  and State Laws.

Thank you for your consideration into this matter.

Sincerely,

The Members of the Atlapac Fishing Club

Submitted by: Sandra Arakaki

Secretary Atlapac Fishing Club

PO Box 60677

Ewa Beach Hawaii 96706

#### Kaka'ako Kasting Club

1951 Ulana St. Honolulu, HI 96819

February 26, 2013

Attn: Secretary of Commerce

Dear Secretary:

The members of the Kaka'ako Kasting Club asks the Secretary's consideration of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment and to consider the de-listing of the species from the Endangered Species Act.

As regular local ocean users, we have witnessed firsthand the population increase over the years.

We also understand that the science clearly indicates that a separate population not only exists but that that current population numbers prove that the species can be de-listed from the endangered species list.

Thank you for hearing our concern.

Amio C May In.

Respectfully,

Honorio Madriaga, Jr.

President

Kaka'ako Kasting Club

Honolulu, Hi

Attn: Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

To Whom this May Concern:

The Keehi Boat Club is in support of the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and thus de-listing of the species from the endangered species list.

Through the years of scientific study ,and through observation indicates the North Pacific Humpback Whale has fully recovered; and also has exceeded its initial recovery goals by more than ten times to the set goal. The de-listing of the North Pacific Humpback Whale further validates that the current laws that are in place, to allow the species to recover; should be deemed a success.

In closing the North Pacific Humpback Whale can now earn its place on the celebrated list of other previously endangered or threatened species such as the American Bald Eagle, Grey Whale, Alligator and North American Grey Wolf.

Yours Truely,

Matthew G. Moribe President Keehi Boat Club



February 28, 2013

Attn: Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Deputy Secretary Blank:

The Pacific Islands Fisheries Group endorses the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and to reassess the stock populations.

Many years of scientific studies and even casual observation indicates that the North Pacific Humpback Whale has indeed not only fully recovered but has exceeded its initial recovery goals by ten times the projected number. Once the stocks have recovered, the ensuing de-listing of the species will further validate that our laws that were put in place to allow the species to recover, can be considered a success.

The results of the assessment hopefully will allow the North Pacific Humpback Whale to earn its place on the celebrated list among other previously endangered or threatened species such as the American Bald Eagle, Grey Whale, Alligator and North American Grey Wolf.

Sincerely,

Neil Kanemoto

President

Pacific Islands Fisheries Group

let P

#### Big Island Fisheries Alliance

March 18, 2013

Ms. Rebecca Blank
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Blank,

The Big Island Fisheries Alliance is a group of fishermen, both recreational and commercial, that fishes the west side of Hawaii Island. We include trollers, hook-and-line boat fishers, shoreline, thrownet, scuba and skin diving spearfishers and traditional methods fishers. We support the petition to re-classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and the de-listing of the species from the endangered species list.

The nearshore waters of West Hawaii Island is a major wintering group of humpback whales. We have observed a constant and large growth of the population of whales that visit the area for mating and birthing calves. We have observed that the population of humpbacks are strong and healthy. This observation is consistent with scientific studies that indicate that the North Pacific Humpback Whale has indeed not only fully recovered but has exceeded its initial recovery goals.

Threats to the humpback's extinction are gone. There is no more whaling of these large creatures. Furthermore, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes protect the whales. The Endangered Species Act has run its course for these large whales, and it is time to de-list them.

To assure the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, animals that have successfully recovered should be removed from the list.

Sincerely,

Teresa Nakama

Chairman, Big Island Fisheries Alliance

Cc: Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition (HFACT)

MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION P.O. Box3090 Kahului, Hawaii, 96733

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WE THE MEMBERS OF THE MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION SUPPORT THIS PETITION TO CLASSIFY THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALES AS A DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT AND DELIST THE POPULATION UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.

WE SUPPORT THE FACT THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALE'S POPULATION NO LONGER NEEDS THE ADDED FEDERAL PROTECTION FROM THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT BECAUSE:

- 1) THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK'S POPULATION HAS MADE A TREMENDOUS RECOVERY FROM THE TIME THE COMMERCIAL WHALING WAS STOPPED IN THE 1960s
- 2) SCIENTIFIC STUDIES NOW SHOWS, THAT THERE ARE ESTIMATE OF OVER 21,000 HUMPBACK WHALES IN THE ENTIRE NORTH PACIFIC. WITH ABOUT HALF OF TOTAL POPULATION MAKING THEIR YEARLY (ANNUAL) MIGRATION TO HAWAII DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.
- 3) SCIENCE HAS SHOWN THE THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK'S HAS RECOVERED AND IS HEALTHY. NOT FACED WITH ANY IMPACTS THAT ARE THREATENING TO THER EXISTENCE
- 4 HUMPBACK WHALES ARE FULLY PROTECTED UNDER THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

WE THE MEMBERS OF THE MAUI COOPERATIVE FISHING ASSOCIATION REQUEST THAT THE SECRETARY OF COMMENCE RECOGNIZE THAT THE NORTH PACIFIC HUMPBACK WHALE HAS MADE A SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. THIS RECOVERY COPIES WHAT WAS ALREADY DONE

Ĭ

IN THE PAST, FOR THE BALD EAGLE, GREY WHALE AND RECENTLY, CERTAIN POPULATIONS OF THE GRE WOLF.

APPRECIATE YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION:

Basil Oshiro: president Maui Cooperative Fishing Association P. O. Box 3090 Kahului, Hawaii 96733

#### AIEA BOAT CLUB 98-160 Kam. Hwy. Aiea, HI. 96701

#### To Whom It May Concern:

We the members of the Aiea Boat Club support this Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale as a Distinct Population Segment and delist the population under the Endangered Species Act.

We support the fact that the North Pacific Humpback Whale population no longer needs the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- 1. The North Pacific Humpback Whale's population has made a tremendous recovery since commercial whaling was stopped in the 1960's.
- Scientific studies show that there are over 21,000 Humpback whales in the
  entire North Pacific, with about half the population making the annual
  migration to Hawaiian waters during the winter months.
- 3. Studies have shown that the North Pacific Humpback whale population has recovered, and is not faced with any impacts threatening their existence.
- 4. Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection
  Act, including a number of other international, national, and local regulations.

We the members of the Aiea Boat Club request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize that the North Pacific Humpback whales have made a successful recovery under the Endangered Species Act. This recovery mirrors what has already been done in the past for the Bald Eagle, Grey Whale and recently certain populations of the Grey Wolf.

Mahalo for your time and consideration,

Rodney Villanueva, President

Aiea Boat Club 98-160 Kam. Hwy. Aiea, HI. 96701

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jerome K. MARKS	My	7343-40 ANAPAU PL. KAIWA, KONA
Nicola N Marks	Marty -	73-4340 Anapaw Pl. Kailva-Kona, HI 94740
Stever MDHE	in the	
Steven MAHE		74547 KANIDHALE LOKKH 967
Keahu man	elona A	THAT CANIDIALE LOFK HI 96746
Josep Martes	S Joseph, Mark	131247 Oll homotead RD. 46740 Kodah
Tale Marks	tell	73-1247 oldhones 40ad RD. 96-46
Irving P Figuerou	an your	73-4413 A NOHOLA ST 90740
Kaleo Bertelmann	01600_	- P.O. Box 437195 Kannela, Hi 96743
Who A. Koh Harber	Collegaber	P.O. POX 5115, 4; 10, 41 967 20

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species ... Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Gary Yamana	at	2502 100 PC PC.
GARY TANAKA	A Genete	94-494 HIAPPIULE LP -96797
GIBNU SAIKI	Mah	45643 ADVANCES ST KNEONE
RANDY SILYA,	2.290	91-488 PAPIPIRO/ENA BEALL
Veny Wakabajaili	Len Waleboyal	1640 ala Wahing PL
MATT KAHAPED	marke	98-1603 Kan Huy ABA 96701
	49	
		í

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species. Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Erod FACIONAM	500	98-1074 KAWAMOI PL., BAPL CITY, HI 96782
HELL KOME LACE	NO	1128 DLD WORDNI \$1604 96818
lisa Yanashraje	Oso Yameshine	1133 N. Nimice MEMBAY How 90817
Brian Racuya	AND Promo	1178 Ala Magnani #1604 016818
Scott Barrows	Saft V Ba	<b>ル</b>
Noel Sebastian	Muss	41-109 Manokitilyth way two beach H 967
Smelair lawique 4	A TO	94-380 Hokevill Fe. 94789
Femero		94-870 CUMIAVAV ST WAIPAHU, H/ 96797
KANANA KANBAKUA	Take Jan	90-1074 KAWAMOR PR. PETEL CITY . 111. 96782
Oscar Chouno		1520 Ralolo Ave. Apt. D Hon, HI 96866

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Signature / //	
1-1-13M	92-574 WALESTEE ST VAPOLEE HE 96707
al Robbin	1133 Wordh Amy Hun 96817
HW M	864 Popano R acres
Mall IC	201 anarman ST 96825
WI	January Go 744
1940 - 3	NUMAD
1 Mas	1133 Wetz Monte they the 142 96
	de la companya de la
- Control of the cont	
	Marie de la companya del companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya della companya de la companya de la companya della companya della companya della companya della companya della companya della co

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize the successful recovery of the North Pacific humpback whales under the Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald eagle, gray whale, and more recently certain populations of the gray wolf.

Print Name	Signature	Address
LEDON & GEER	I me	PO BO 1993 Kova 96745 Hz.
Bobie R. Martin	Bree Stant.	1188 N. Numitz Hary. How, H, 96817
Affection		
XI MASS	Jord Type !	196-971 HOLOLDO ST. KATEGAE HI 96744
of July John	THE WAY	Honolulu, 47 96822
MAY CHAR		HOSWER HA PUSIES
James Y. Myrke	2	How HI 96818 143 Kaluaopalera SL
Donovan a. Parsons	1124	Honolulu HI, 96819
Donovar a. Parsons Truy Corta	70m mo	Honolula HI 96819 327 Pramarana Ste Honolula, HI 9682

الحريبر الما

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
WILLIAM NEVES	with	1469 NOELANI STEET HE 96782
Javon Wang	amount	94-306 B Hilihua way 96797
Chris De Vern	277	91-950 Puhikari St. EWA Bouch Hi 9670V
Stry Day	alu Sup	- 94019 Poston En 26697
Robert Henda	Kded Jando	- 94-366 Zunani Place 96797
Keith Sieuleiewicz	Xell Jankieries	1464 Noelani St. P.C. H: 96782
ALLAN J FRANCO	Affer & Franco	94461 Kalu Kalu St. WA. PAN H: 96797
Rupin Olivares	HILL I	9474 Keadhi St #14 Millan Hi 96789
Crary Marraco Terro		> 1330 Ridge Ave Wahiewa #1 96786
THOMOSFRANCO	Swart smark	194461 Kalu Kalu St. Waipshu Hi 96797,

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JASON TODY	Hagger-	99-411 Ajealani DL Ajea HI 96701
Adrian Au		91-1303 Milla St. EWA Beach HI.9670C
Nestor Nestos	perton & Males	91-zou posili pi kapoki HI 96207
PANDEELL COENS	Dag	91049 KAANA ST KAPOLET HI 96702
Ashly Malag	ally Malas	191- JUSE Koliny Pl. Kapolici, HI 96707
Tehani Jose Hing	Hoham Ki	91-1503 Milliast ina beach 11 abrob.
Valenc Agres	Talin ann	91-1530 Ka'ai maly Pt. Ever Beach # 86106
Amber MOZE	Anyok man	9+169 A MATURE TEL LONG BEAUTH HE WICK
GLENN PASION	Marie	92- 2069 KULINI STKADUN196707"
Cindy Cantiberps	Curry Cantibour	95.667 Hamlestreet Millan . H. 96789
	$\Psi$	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHARLES DIAS	Church / Den	91-768 & MAKULE RO. EINA BEICH, HI 96706.
DAVID YINGSE	and the same	KAPOLET HI 96707
MARK TOYAME		933 FRONS PC HI 91782
Kasey Limasa - Domingo	100	94-476 LOA'A STREET, WARMAN HI 96797
lauren ancheta	1-10-	91-100 Archee M. Eva Broch HI 901060
Joshua Gnohela	for his of hit	- 91-104 Arcker PT - Bean, 1+1 96784
Bruce Yamamoto	por end	85-1007 \$tropokahi, St. waining HE 96792
Shy-unna Iman		85-1007 Hooloken: st. waianoe, HI 96792
WARD KITHAMA	Haid Kityan	87-1721 mollilli st waianae HTG6792
BOBBY WILKINS	Mul.	87-1558 FARRINGTON HWX WAVAME, 41.96792

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whole population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Trissan Puani	Tresgan Puahi	1 same,
Cheryl People	000	91-721 Phannaeole St. and Beach 910700
DANIEL MEHOLD	THE THE	1031 Novann ANE APP 403
SHECTON Sugai	shee on	94019 POATLANT CIRCLE WASHINGE
Sandu Arakala	hull	91719 Coolep shu St awa Back
Michael arakeler	5mA 22	91719 Koulonist Ewa Beach
Janis Ilar	Sim District	2 P.O. Bx 34 Walspalies H 96797
Roxanne Molina	Comme duen	91769 Makule Rakun Beach H 96 706
Cindy Cantiberos	was Canherry	91769 Makule Rd EwaBeach H1
		10

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lizboth Guadiz	Signature	9/ Thomas Francis 94-461 Kalukolust, Wayporker 96797
LANGUE YASUMORE		1655 WARNOLIST PC. 96782
RUOY VILLANUEVA	Lyth	94575 KIROW ST. WANTAGEN. Hr 26287
SHANIN YALDER	Marie	86 DAS ANNUED ST WAINNAS MY 96792
Attrib Cordairo	04-1	91-221 Hadapondi Cif F Ewa Beach Ul. 96706
MARY TANARO	day sea	94-340 KAINAWANII SI WAYAHA H. 94787
Wayne Shin,	May 20	Min Kushaka St. Road City 4, 9618
DEAN K. OGOSLI	Mean & Ogoshi	HON, HI 96826-2673
fiterie		1515 Novam tre pot 1457
Michael Quarter	and be	P.O. BOX 161092 HOLE HI, 96816

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humphack whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humphack whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rue Eurzain	The state of the s	94-086 BALANI CIL
Ruce Chroain Tanner Produ	Jan Rob	
		an activity and the state of th
	The state of the s	The second secon
		American Control of the Control of t
	X	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Cody Vares	Vol 100	15 A Koki St Kihel H1 96753
Soramoly Horses		8. 70. Box 594 Purmer -
Harold Miganoto	the action	1125 Onaha St. Wai. 96793
totrick Fisher	A A	55 Mans Dr. Kula 96790
Beth Hundrey	Y Em	POBO 620127 Lange 96763
Kell Tamus	Shall and the state of the stat	a Mainten to Medicky
Chad Yokoudin	A+ 1	1884 Launiup. Ko. Pl. 96793
Clyde Drain	Jan Me	305 Kaipii pl 96753
Brandan An	Bonford	1232 Front St. Labring H. 9676
Jarrett Hange		636 Meaken Lane #2106 work #1 96793

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is health and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- . Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature /	Address
BRIAN YESHIRAWA	Penficulto-	92 N. Market ST. Warluku 96793
GEOFF PECK		1135 MARAUMO AVE # 206 MARAUMO HY 96768
Matt Schoetzer	Mut file	657 Kai Heletust.
Ptx151 Green	Uple	3730 LAHDING MAUS 14 96761
Denny Putnam	10	140 Umeso Rd To-101 Kihei High >
STEPH VILLIARINIO	Surha Mi Mino	80 Box 6148 Kah
Greg Villiamino	work	n n
SCOTT HIRATE	Sub elete	158 ALBA PL. PUKALANI BY 16248
Shaumtavares	Show Kowa	1375 Mig Back Rd Haiku Hi 96768
Shake Courthey	Chall	232 Kamahao Cir 96793

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Clayton Hocket	Eust alst	Caukons Hunanially
Elston Tsuda	#-4	Lika HI
Bernaldo ULANDAY	Adlba	Lihue Hi
Somel Taylan	formil Jala	Librice H.D.
Keith Woncka	VAN OF	Hanapipe Hz
Ausia Padasda.	AND MARIE	Harapepe, H
Travil Sunida	7-42	Labor 4 5032 Alcorder Libra 96160
Janna Sumida	guna Sunsa	5032 Paka Dr. Likive, HI 910166
ROLALIE CACAL		\$3546 KARINE ST MALMADERE 96716

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial wholing ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Nadine Maze	Marie Maye	91-1930 Kaaimalu pi H 96706
CRAIG M. YAMAHTO		94-103 HOKO1 LP. BWaiphutts 96797
MITCHELL THEOTH		25-931 MAKAUNULANST, MIL, 96789
Rolange L. Galavaic	Resident	1360 Die Solawist Van VOV
HANS KAShinabapa		1525 Kalarpo Rake P/ Hon EL81
Shogo Yoshimura	Del Delote	A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Luka Mossman	JA Malle	749 Electer Ave. Hon. 96016
Transling Borsch		3451 Paaley 1 18 96816
Edwin Sighwa	Edura Sinhanc	704 N. Kuatin i 96817
Casey Missie	Con 5	94 -1031 Kaimailest.
	"Toda ( and )	

#### FROM

# Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lopaka Costa TR.	Tople D Glas of	HOR 2 Box GOITT Kecau, H1, 96749
Duan Fujiyama	Dia Jo	P.O. Box 2182 Keary H 96769
Eric Clark	he the	P.O. box 474 Voleno, 48 96785
		The same of the sa
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
	l V	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s:
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature C	Address
Kapualani Rafael Waiala	Komaticato Hega	the Henry St.
John L Nake	Ashir Lake	Consideration of the second
Joseph M Agujar	Just Millian	POBOX 521 Kurtistown Hi 96760
Linda M. Bennett	Ludo M. Bewelt	HCR-3, BOX 11072 Kess44 96749
Par LEDDICDEN		790 ZAMA ST 416 \$1 96720
Michael Branco-Santos	m/ let	10. Box 253 Keagy, Hi 96749
K. Muranaka	KINGO	P.O. BOX 1384 Kothichan HI 96960
John KEDA	J. J	140 MANUAST HIO HI 767-20
JACL FORMANDES		90 BOX K5104 KNAY STAWN HI 910760
Anthony Caren	Obrate le	PO Box 711338 Mf. View, HI 96791
	Olithe la	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rul topesson		الم عماصم مح المرن عمامه
Sonny Laice		2 E14 Riburg Ave Hip 96720
Mack HIGH	) has been	18.5153 Halela PI Pahoa Hi 96718
Chentruillena	- COU	118 Papolo St - tillo +1196720
James Perretra	-Z2.	1600 Hate loke St 4:10 H; 96720
	Fam & Family	+17 Hopen ST. Hiro H. 96720
Leone Smith	X to	2312 aineKanek St 4410, 419672
Mulian w Kyse of	Hunt 1/2	P.C. BX 773 Formed Hr-94778
CAPy RUBLS	901	23 ALLUKIUS St Hold HI 947
Kavilan Parael <	TARILL-	14:2479 Nanavale Blud Pahea, th 96718

# RAROADAIE.

# Petition to Classify the North Pacific Humpback Whale Population as a Distinct Population Segment and Delist the Population under the Endangered Species Act

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature Addres	s. 11. 4
Derex Escalera	The state of the s	2-C Front St. Lohnon (4) 9676)
John & CEPUSHAU	The for as	NEKE PL HAIRU.
Michael Blietz		Ua Noe Pl Hackin
Hunter Bc#5	Bentes Bot 365	Kenatio Rd Klue
Gelvin Isa		Halemalu Rl. Waluku 90793
		The second secon
		and the same of th

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MATT MOORE	Mohi	3438 NIOLOPIA DR. HON HI 96817
Chris Countryman	OPEC	59-300 Propheard Haleina Higgs 792
Roda Tabilas	ARIX 0 -	91-119 WAIMA PUNA PL EWA BEACH HI 96796
Phyllis Ogasawan	Hugues Ogarawan	94-350 Kabolo St. Micilan 51 96789
Davin Reeves	DITIES !	2107 apriluma Pl Pearl City HI 96782
	1 1 1	
	118	> \(\tau_{\chi}\)
	T. V	
	1.1	V
	17	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD SHIBAYAMA	Coll Sup	91-1177 PAYAPAYANA ST. ENH BEACH, HI. 96706
Patrice Shibayama	Patria Shelayen	91-1177; Paapaana Str. Bura Beach H 96706
Peterpaul AbivaTr	Potal aleranda	9/11/28 maipubia st. Ema Beach Hi 96706
Shauna Abiva	David Obm +-	91-1128 maipubla st. Eva Beach Hi 96766
Jennif Asm		91.1092 Waikaparl X 94706
Pietra about Dr	ptil de gr	91-1092 wacker Pune 57-076706
Brandon Abiva	Burden al	191-1092 Waikapvina St. 96708
Chloey Decorte	Choap Duron	98-013 kuleana Pi' pearlicity Hi, 96782
.1		1.

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960si
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
BOORY ALIPIO	Bibley Olypi	1810 HOOLDA WAY PEDEL CATY HI. 96782
JURY SONCHEZ	Assist .	1241 PLA KAPUNA SI HONOLULU HI 96819
Jack Delgado		94-824 Lominson St. Z184 Whiphw. 9678
Gravin Yuen	an	1417 colburn & Hun, Hi 96817
Benson Fond	Bourk	98-604 Puas Ama 87-96701
Mr. Roch	du Park	1729 HOOHULL ST. PEARL Coy, HE 96782
Denny Shine	D-110	91 1076 Koka 54 Bura Book His
JAMES CHONG	Dames Chong	91-1002 ALERA ST, KAPOLE, H196707
Donald D. Shin	D. MOM	92-0010 Holmapi St. Kapolis, His. 96787
Thomas H. Joslyn	Vilam Lola	226 Rucko + Pd, Kailua, N. 96734

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Edwin Moriwaki	E. Mourin	1842 HOS WORE ST, P.C. Hi 96782
George Pall	Duar	99-241 Hailimonel Aia 4' 96701
Randy hos	Rhu	1766 Hiothorthile PCU-96782
Rochy Villanues	Gelin Illamya	98:000 Hotalog - A = 1-9(5) Or
Scot Yoshimura	Battyol	1743 Hobsehua St. P.C. H1 96782
	V	A STATE OF THE STA
,		/
	5 , 1	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
	Several Nalama)	73-998 Anularie St Lauliea-Kong, HJ 96740
Victorino P Gromez	Victorino P. Lorrey	73-1206 Loloa Pa Kaolua, Kona, Hi. 96740
Ileana Argyris	cleana legges	73-1206 Lotoa Dr. Kailva Kona, HI 96740
Áricia Arayvis	hura fortab	73:1206 Loloa Dr. Kailua Kuna, H196790
Nikolette Argyris	Marlith Olizaria	73-1206 LOLDA DR. KAILUA KONA, HI 96740
Andrew Argyris		73-1206 Lolar Dr. Karlus-Kona, HI 96746
Tenny Gomer	260/8	75-1204 was 21 Mack, H- 96740
Vebal. Toursend	Vila Haumand	74-5075 Kealapua St K. K. D. 9674
Trene Perer	July gen	74-5072 Huacla Pl. K.15. 12. 96740
Warren Habsurub	Wall	73-4290 MANNIAGE Hug-KK-96748

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JEANNE HARVRY	Miana Harries	P.O.BOX 2051 KAILUA-KONAHT 96745
an line and the second		Commence of the contract of th
Vofty FEAR	Telpoy tool	73-4403 RALMOAST KIK, Hi 96740
Austin Cawag	Autor Cooling	74-5219 King whim PCIKAILUA-Kona HI
Hanry a Crosby	Henry Coly	74-5540 Kanwi St Karlua-Kra +17 9/28
Sean Kelly	Sau Liller	PO box 2772 Kaiturkon, Hi 96748
13.11 Talley	Butalle	73-4583 Kukuki St Kaita Long Hi96740
MELUIN CER	Moderatee	B-98 Abulan St Vaclas Lover, Hr. 96740
Nod Welama	Nettalam	3142 Calle If HUL HT 1817
Lydin Mahi	7.3	PO 3002056 Kealagan
	(A)	Av quiso

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JEAN NAKAMURA	fun U. Haveneure	985 KALENA ST. LIHUE, HI 96766
Doceartonofuru	Cour Trofil	479 His ST Where 4, 96766
Russell Eiden	Driver M	Boor manaco Pl Kapua 96746
DARRELL HURNER		3176 OIHAWAST AJOI LIBUE IN 90766
Bill Dellams	322	Pobox 3915 Liberthi 96764
Chad Voga	Carlos C	4-750 KULO Hary Kapan H. 76746
Baac Yoshingi	har 4	Po Box 976 Gava, H-96765
Zachary Simaolaphia	Rocker Sign	wite.
Zachary Simas Jo		P.O.Box, 312 Lawai 96765 POBox 3866 N.h. R.J. 96741
Patrick O'Day		6451 Kalama Pd Kapan

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHEVIH MURAOKA	Oulin asence le	P.O. BOX 128 HAWAPEPE 141. 96746
Kury Avanikit	* Am-	PO. BX 95-7 LAWAY H1-9676
Maisie Chow	Maine Chew	3041 A Ripo San Selve 1de 96.766
Wellett Dong		p. k. 1104 warmen 94796
MINISTEN DEATH	SH4.E	BILT DEST ET LINUE 9276C
Kerth Ada	that the	3187 Edu St Library 94746
ROSS SHIMONISH	The	4286 HARDY ST. LIGHT, HI 86766
Brandon Kolughine	BILLAL	1995 Hang ima of Litre 4: 96766
Jan Olivs	An Ours	P.O. Box 902 Kalahas HI 95091
Edward M Prasuma	Editor puns	2796 ahrane ST. Lehne Wi. 96766

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Daryl Domingo	and the same	P.O. Box 956 Hanapepe, 41 96716
Masao Fujioka	P. a. M. Fugar	4186-mano st Linue, 96766
Parrell Faries	Daviel M. Figuras	P.O. BOX 641 Kappe, H. 96746
Jod Bukuski	Lullyh-	P. 0 Box 632 Laway, HI 96765
lan Ohrisha	-070	5185 KaliKe & Ropan HI 9874
Bernie Wisi	Themadelli	3042-A Kupu bir. Linue 96766
Roland Rall	RALL	P.O BOX 371 WAINCA H 96794
THOMAS K. Yoshida	The flat	171 Lolop 3/ KOPAR, 11 96,746
Mire Summ	WW	PO BON 1873 LITTE 96746
BS: C Blaise Silve	36	2141-B Pun Rd. Kalaheo 96741

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Erdangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humphack whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humphack whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
VOHN FLANAS	John Staves	324 Kackolope Kapea 9694
Jan Myshiro	D	18. Box 459 Hanapepe HI 96711
JUNYA RANDS	Charles	1206 KAULI Pr. LIHUE, H1. 96766
Cly BUNGO	Con Final Contract of the Cont	1910 A-202 Haralina Cittue Hz. 96766
Mark Malopit	Nak Molant -	The second secon
David Good	Jana och	Pobok 314 Laimeattinoii
Gherman Shiraishi	5 Kml	2970 Kress St Lihue, H1 96766
PAKA Ornellas		230 WAIKOLIUS KAPAR 96746
Jana C	MOOT	1233 Kakho 11: 96741
Simon Hooitaika	AHLI	P.0 Box 68 Libra HI 96766

#### Petition to Classify the North Paci Distinct Population Segment and Delist the

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to rem Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added feder

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a re
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whimigration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Marlocal regulatory mechanisms.

We therefore request that the Secretary of Commerce recognize Endangered Species Act as already done in the past with the bald e

Print Name	Signature
RICK DSHIPA	My V
Brent Sugahana	Jan At Ray
Rey Castro	Ruf L. Canta
Paperal S. Algust	DA STATE OF THE ST
Alle Paray	Philip Rosa
themist at	(12) 5 /a
JEff Brown	
Carl Brawn	( his man
Jeff Steine	an A
JASIA NAGALIZA	/AL

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species ... Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Gary Yamana	at	2502 200 PC.
GARY TANALA	A Smake	94-494 HIAPAIOUR LO -96797
GISNU SAIKI	Manh	45643 ANUREA ST KNEOUS
DANIOT SALYA,	2.22	OI ASS PAPIPI 20/ENA BEACH
Henry Wakabajach	Leng Waleboyal	1640 ala Wahing PL
MATT KAHAPAD	metho	98-1603 KAM HELY ABA 96701
,		
,		

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
HILLIAM CHANG	Willia Ver Chan	94-194 ANANIADE # 314 MILAN, H. 96789
Susan Chang	June Olang	94 194 America Dr. #314 Hildren He 96789
Laver Sakak		-Alk-19 Ulemania DV #317 mililan Higy 76
Stay Sakata	THE STATE OF THE S	-94-194 Angnia dr.#37 milian, tigu 7959
Oper Janarake	Of simone	95-196- Mana De Hool milloni 16/89
tent Next	Atta Waket	94-195 anavier Pe 301 Millari 96789
Janan MAKATA	Jana fluts	1300 TREASURE OF DENTON MO 21113
Roy Materdea.	Of Thatitus	PO BOX 31. Aida 14.79670.
TRAVIS PASCUA	2 MP	94-1477 WAIPIO UKA ST. #G107 WAIPAYY, HI 96797
ACUIN MARROWA	ally	94 1096HOHOLA ST. WALPAHU HI 96797

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
LESTER LOW	Joseph Land	567 PAPAHEHI PLACE HONOCULU, HI 96821
Ray Shirona		DADOLL 41-96797
Jonlin	Garlia V	98251 Palco Way Ace, Gr 26701
THUAN GIANG	- Comment	99-678 HADAWS HEIGHTS ROAD
previou Endo	Bh 26	15-1050 LUAULI ST MILLANI HI 96 289
Brenda Nagroka	Budge }	45:506-60/11 34. Kango he, HT 46744
MICHERE MIRAGI	michael might	JETTI ALA ANOGOLO CATO
Misty Am Ruces	Well and	or start
J. Haraguni	012	91.231 Fort Wealt RP. EUR BEACH UT 96106
Lei Lum	Lei Von	1322 AKele St. Kailua H   96734

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature ,	Address
Onke Karalish	Tout with	PO BOX 1296 Aiea Hi 96701
TRACY K MOMODIARIA	Hay Coffee	94-198 ANANIA DRIVE #310 96789
ShernAm Wake	- Colo Ol Colos	-99-717 Halana Dr. 196701
	Donne James Co	95-600 Alchilani St Mililani 96789
KORERTBENIAMIN	KINDER	97.909 LOKE E. WHANAE, HI 9679
Curt Murando	Cent in mount	1216 Pua Lave #107 Herolulu, H1, 96817
LANCE LAMBUM		95-1797 MAKATER ST #19
Desmond Barbadillo	Duf Bacil	222 Valley Ale. Watrawa HI
Robut Radrigues	RUHBIR	14 HILL DRIVE WAYLAWA AI 96746
RISCILLAR. ING	Priscilla Q. On	523 KULIAST-WAHIAWA NI. 96786

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
STEVEN NORTO	Steven Dato	92-111 IHI PLACE KAPOLEI, HI. 96707
Dagmar I. Oata	Cagna a Oato	92-111 IHI PLACE KAPOLEI, HI. 96107 Page III HI Place Kapolei, Hi 96407
		> \(\sigma\)
	N	
	( )	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Motthew Adams	Hor Stiller	3045 Ala Napuaa Place #911 Honolulu, HI 96818
Kenneth Combs		3045 Ala Napuaa Place #9/1 Honolulu, HI 968/8 98+227 Hoobik: PI#C Pearl City HI 96782
Jason Peters	WALLO -	2013 throng the 10852
	1 The F	
	7 1 5	
	11/	ノベ
	NV	
	1/1	
	IV	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	1	Address
Rouen Liy	Mue IM Za		1318 Ainakoa Ave. Honolulu, #1 96821
Ismele	Section 2000		91=1110 LARGEN ST FOOR BEACH XI 96706
Stavic Sato	and to	CONTRACTOR MINISTER	95-1011 PLACKI BY Milliam H: 96789
Oorrin 500			95-104 010 per of miles mars
Gary Hashiro	Hang Auch		3050-c Richarda Risc, Honolulu, #196822
Dadeen Liu	Dulla la		1318 Ainakoa Avec, Hon., H1 96821
		-	The state of the s
		1	: Eugen
	The state of the s	1	
1			The state of the s

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
THE SON MUNAIDA	The Low Valaida	95-2057 WAIKALANI NI/11ANI (4/ 30)
Kary Aoki	Rouge asper	45-500, Pilipa'a St. Kanoohe, HI 96744
Rauben Billaber	the Both	94-1318 - Hulca: 5+veret H1 96707
Kevin Grambol	The gold	95-1025 Kini St. Militani 446789
Cansse Muu	Course Class	195-963 UKurrai A. 3803 Millani, Al 96789
JEFF HORSTMAN	JUNE -	1975 CALIFORNIA AVE, NAHIANA HI 96786
PAMBLA FUSITA (	Mulity &	94-494 KUPUCH ST. *104 WAIPAHU, HI 96797
Sondra Jung	8.4	95-490 Mahuli St. Mililani, H196789
Fawn Kaneshiro	Jawa Kaned	98-2078 L Kaahymanu St., Pearl City, H1 96782
Tricia Ho	Inch Ho	95-1025 Ohi St Mililani HI 96789

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Paul Starty	Rail Stay	PO DOX 804801 Millan, LI 96789
Kelly Holoweki	CARD -	45-122E Waikalua Rd. Kanashe, H19
Stephen Oish.	Stat TOIL	-94-237 Enolos Pl. Hililani 9678
Jana Bapoksta	Om British	-95-262 Warela St. Mililani Hi 76787
Versamanoto	blyamanato	951012 Ditto St 41/1/41/ 419678
MONTUKA	Maria le	POPON 700393 RAPULL 96709
Lelosa. Tumanuvao	for Imanin	Kipapa Por Militari Hil Apt. 124 E
Ando, Davan	Devary and	95-1126 Milia st Miliani Mi
Joshua Kamisuei	pohur Puniangi	95-1197 Makaikai S. Apt. *19
Modi Armstrong	Mad Armstrong	95-219 Ava Place
Much Armstrong	Mud / Armstong	195-LIM Ava Place

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Elijah lai	alion	Kela Kela Street
Hunter Gentry	Hinter Gentry	Aria makua Dive H17
Colin Ikei	Ceder del	-Ahoka St.
Breezene Pospeia	Pranie Marie	Wailawa smeet
Kamahalo Arita	Kanaha a arito	Awini St
		> \
	S. V	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u> </u>	
Print Name	Signature	Address
Henry Thikuta	Witht	3275 Lower Pd. Hon. Marson
Wayne N. Tsue	Daylo h. In	e 59-500 Aukauka Rd. Halliwa, 967/2
Dale Oda	iaaa :	330 Hale briDr. Honolulu, HI 96822
Randy Lay	REAL N	45-440 Lekeno Jo Kanech Hi 2874
nathan Chin	NATHAN CABNC	94-948 HORUM ST., MILLAM, HE 96789
Was Phone	lugar !	3295 pahn die Hundelle, Br 9482
Bran Slugemento	Run Hy	2801 M-1 Car Pd- Howale, 4, 9681
Ross Kikuta	Ross Kikuta	3275 Lower Rd, How H196822
ED WATAMVRA	Elen talamen	2015 Leiloke Dr. Hon. H96822
SUSAN WATAMURA	See Wetamero	K to w th st

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address	
CHARLES LEE	All the day of the same of the	732 PADPUALP KAILUA, HI 96734	ا
John M. Kurchera	John Ymh	2448 Ruke Me ML, H, 96817	ı
Larry Kamemoto	Lang fand	3380 East MansaRd Hon II 96822	<i>y</i> ,
New Tamura	Wed A	2752 Kaaha St. 4303 Hm, 64 968	}2z
Susan Kelley	Suc	3275 Lover Rd /m 1 96822	
Jeff Arakahi	To assippi	1735 Dote St. #209 Hon. 4; 9682	2
		The state of the s	_
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
	The state of the s		
			٠

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MODESTO ORSAY	Martina Conony	91-20C OEA PLACE KAPOLIEI
POSITO MATEO	Ranto matos	41-509 POALINER ST. WAIMBURED
NIWAM TERRY	AL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	GUS LAUKER ST HOW, HI 96813
Michael Whaley	Man Man &	94-1023 Parmaia PCWaipahetti 967
KIMU FLANEROA	62	91-1045 KAHALEPOULI ST 9600
Franke Mouter III	Juc Marint TH	1704 poki St. 1-A 96822
COHOGILANGS	2 Danis Series	Jr. 99-579 NANAKULI AVE. 96792
DUDYNE TOUAMI	La De s	78-160HEXA (1955) 96701
Riger Young	Chil M	1070 Ala Nogrippy of #307 96818
KHRISTINE BRUN	Amone Em	99-743 AICA HEIGHTS DRIVE AICA, HI 96701

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

D XI	(C)	A 11
Print Name  Print Name	Signature	Address 2 451 4 41-6 8-7  How, ME 96817
FRENCO COS	Boloma	1000, 45 96817
BR-1000 600	Paryen 6-	2451 CIUMA & TONE 16817
Branton 600	Bount 60	2451 CILIUM 200 HOW, ME 96817
wassen moscerino	manen marceling	94-1223 Harara Place Waipahu H
JEZPOLE MARCHINO	Sef Mark	5000 23 2000 1 96797
Clips armaeline	Clusa Marcel	I SAME AS ABOVE
Davry Gibs	Rang / Sto	4334 Paper Circle Hondulu 1+1. 96816
Terre Gibo	LAM AN	4334 Papi On Has. H 160-
George Gibo	Marc Yer	4334 Papu Cu Han 64 16

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature -	Address
Edwin Taniquehi	Elwen Danguchi	94-550 Holaniku St Mililani HI 96789
Dan BETTY GODRER	Wille Con	95:308 WLI1 DL
Sherman Dan	theles	94-096 Kephilele & Mililani W, 92789
David Tomorka	DITTI	95-1012 Holoker of Millen: Hb 91789
		The second secon
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
	Control and Property and Proper	The state of the s
		*

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JOHN TALKO	The the	1202 KAUMUALI ST. HOW HI 96819
Deric Ceria	JOET C.	1341 KUKILA ST. HON # 96818
Karl Kibba	Kal Kilste	95-1045 AIMAMAKUA DR #24 MILLANI, HI 96785
Ohur Hope	CODYFOLD	91-244 Kerahi Pl. Fam Great Hi 915706
Regmond Young	RY	1090 Ala Napunani #307 Honslule K.
Clariance Young	gen for	1090 ala Napanara #307, Hal HI 96818
Mitchell Wizdeami	And the second	80.80x 19017 How, 17196828
NICK Morkis		94-034 MAHOU PI. MICHAEL HE 91,789
TROY OG ASAMAR	e Sundell	95-100 WKAMA PL., MILLAN, H 96789
alisma Sufmori	2/2	98-850 NOGLAN, ST. APT 44 PEARL CITY LA 96782

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Bradford D. Hall	The west	95-1137 A-:- 51 M:1:1-: NI 96789
Dun Moss	Dan Marie Ma	Harolelu HI 96827
Abe De Guzman	Charle Cox	98-380 Kratika Grop #333, AIEA, HI 96701
Rob Foster	Political States	91-1048E Kaiku Ave Kaholei H. 96707
RgS. Moziona	a Duelle	70. 30x 26389 Hartonum Hr. 96825
Audren, K. tonces	- A. SANGET	4-1756 Kaifrobia tod. Faredie 96744
20 17/1 And		725 Caracas 17800 2005
Nuane & ( )	Nadene Anthi	25 532 War 10a/10 Vetiten 96789
Nig Fr	Nickples Florez	46-040 Kenane Pi #3822 Kancohe HI 96744
Mason HALL	M- YHY	95-1137 Austra St. Mililani, HI 96789

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature A	Address
Paniel Tilton	Durit Filler	P.O. Box 398 Paroile, HT 98776
MEUSON ANDERSON	mand	20. BOX 1857 HONOKHA 1+1 94727
Keerun Lukeen	222	P.O. 1307 1834 Howkan Hi 96727
Shaena Franco	Sur Thomas	P.O. Box 882 Hongokaa H1 96727
Troy Franco	A-PRINCE	Po Box 882 Honokaa H1 96727
Lucas Anderson	Lucia Indekson	P.O. Bex 1857 Honokaa H, 96727
Kepa Smith	Ha mit	PO. BOX 185 7 Honokena Hi 967
Kevin Anderson	Kenn Melwah	P.O. Box 1131 Honokaa Hr. 9672
Garn Rogue	Mr. 14 Rope	P.O. Box 1896 Harolean H1 96727
SUNE KINNOY		46-1013 MAMALON HUY KANVELD, H;
U		96743

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- · The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
MYRNALYN D. ANDERSON	Art Alm	P.O. BOX 1/31 HONOKO'A HI 96727
Justin & Monte	At Han Myre	PO For 199 Kapaau Ht 9605
BEANDON AUNA	Franco auro	P.Q. BOX 1603 KANNEUA HI 96743
Derton THOME	Delfor Thimigs	80. Box 811 Horoxad 016727
Matthew Mendes	MILLER	P.D. Box 288 Parollo 96776
Nate Adams	Pate some	44734 Hoderand ST Honokee Al
Martin Waling	Il Me	PO BOX 2099 Horot 1 96727
BEKT SIMHA	But San	DD BOX 1463 Horiday (4) 86727
EDMUND BAGUIRING	Je Bazwerney	PO BON 302 Prouse shuper 96776
FAMAINE MEMIRILLY	to the	PO 20x 352 practite #1 96776

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humphack whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Davie D. Umayan	David Umayan	Horofran Hawaii
STACY M. Takak		Hono Kaa, Havaii
Cary Yamada	al your con	Hono kato, Hawaii
Malthew Commo	Markey	-Honokan Hi
IMAAH Puck	Awa of Your	Haruban # 26727
Anthory maning		
AffredASNG		KAilun Rom H 16240
HOLI CORREA		the the 96720
SHAD SOMODIE	2	HOPOKAD HI 96727
JOHPPROY AURELIO <	CARD.	HONOKAA HI 96727
		,

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAD DOLDUNAD		P.O. BOX 1943 HONOWA H1 96727
Cennett escavair JR		一个心是效 <b>多</b> 外
KENNER BELLEVANTAK	Venuos see	POROROZ, 14, 96727 PO BOX/426 Kample HI 96743
Share Perez	Shew Ref	" State of the sta
Signe RCING	Jane 2	10 150×894 Hi 96743
Pat Joaquin	Petit	Honokea H. 96727
LAWRENCE LA LORGIOZZON	Tawk of May 90	HONOKA'A HIN 96727
Danisan Hear	Danison Hoove	12.0. Box 1144 Hond KAA HIGGTZZ
MJ Clement	10 Clement	POBOX 7045, Kamuela, HI. 96743
KENA YAWAMOTO	Klamant	POBOX 1858 KANGURA, HI 96743
Isaiah Akau	Jahren Jean	P.o. Box 73 Honoran #1 a6727

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- . The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humphack whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence, and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kaena Lakren	Harry Dy	PO BOK 235 Paracioa A196780
Mapela Prince		PD Box 383 Kamela, HI 96743
Raymond Pailado	Raymond Pailed	46-3706 Uld Hamalahan Hurr. Hora Kan, HI. 96727
Karena Bailaso	Knew Baicra	40-3706 Old Hamilan 1407 . Harden Hs. 90121
Ne Sugernation		POBX ALA HADDIAN HI 90727
MANG BARCADO	Market	D-> 403 PARAGE 42 96776
Jim Mattos	Jan My Moth	42-3675 Manufalor Ali 96727
Den Vannut		BX 274 Houles The 91727
John Shund W	Dehn Shina de	Po 373 Pairloth
Lain Mhu	Sain Shhu	PO. Bux 894 HonoKen HI

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species. Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
A LINE A STATE OF THE STATE OF	Marie	ARIALASIS
SIDNEY SHIMARULURO	Att	1005 ALEAN DK, HOW HS 96817
Sid Shigewater	Id Homme	324 Pearlo H. 967.76
GREG KAUFMAND	W KALO	P.O. BOX CAMUELA, HT. 96743
Lolita Gyotoku	Louis Gatom	82 Hoomalu of thio Hi 96720
den Gyozopa	UAGE	De Hormania St. Africa do
ALTON OYE	QUI VI I	P.O. By 2005 Knick Hi. 9674
Len Hiraoka	2 pt Herooco	P.O. BOX 5137 Howeks # # 96227
Kylan K Lukzen	the tom	PO BOX 407 Houskan H. 1.96727
		h, in the second

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
NORMAN Swift	Norman Suff	85-107 Waionee Valley Rd Waionaie, Hi 96792
Bonita SwiFT	De Jeant,	85-1137 Warance Vallay Pd Warance Hi 2792
WALTER OKUMA	WIF To Suma	85-789 PILLUKA RACE WALANAE, H. 96792
JESSE KNOHOKAINI	Jesuk Dother mit	85-175- FAVE HAVY C-114 WAVAREN HIGHT 96792
Iksu Hamaga	200	87551 Manuaihue St Warenert, 96792
Collegath-okima	Catolama	85 789 Piliuka place Waiance HI 90205
James Bolilan	Farme Podlar	87-2139 Helelin Pl Apt 4 Waianac HI- 96792
Charlie Dudoit	Com Be	87-258 Okohola St holianen HI 96792
Paxten Viernes	ppu_	51-257 Huchust Kahuku#19673
-		

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
YVONE LEGLIE	Berlin State - State State Berlin State Berl	P.O.Box 300 Horamon Hi. 9606
Armanda Figueroa	Savanda figuera	73.4413 A Nehwa St KK 96740
Peler Lindsen	Tel I Linden	74-5032 Uluaso Pl. Kailua-Kona Id 96790
Robin MANN	2	BC Canada WOF CAR.  74-4939 MAMPHAHOM HWY
KOBERT D. HENRIQUES		HOLDALOA HIL 96725
Dati Tualayle	es later	14-5126 Flate Mong St Kailua Kona, Hi 96740
		And the state of t

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

		· ·
Print Name	Signature	Address
Guy Dorbution	Jun D	91.1313 (Sooper St. ENA BEREILA)
LANCEM, OHARA	1 Wil	3248 B ROKAW ST., HON. 4196815
Shawn Hackler	A-HA-	95-1029 Hogma ST. Mililani Hi 96789
Chris Paglinawan	Ce D.	91.919 Laguly " 24. awa brack H19670
Jana Luku	\_\X\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	44-308 Mikiola Dr. Kancole, MI 96744
Ryan Nishi kara	But	45-787 Pookele Sh Karen 182 96784
Joseph Lules	Soll	A STATE OF THE STA
AMOS TAMURA	amor James	3850 ALA ICIMA St 0304 How, HI 96878
Damien Girard		
Connect Use	200	2354 Anoono est. % H.1. 96762

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humphack whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
PAT FERENSON	Pat 1	95-1029 PULANU ST. MILILANI, HI 96789
PERDK FOR	Der 8	47-218 +474 5-1 Kan Hi 96744
Wesley Savamura	Wary & Javamin	94-1225 Hisport Warpake H 96797
Mobile Konphani	8 Milled & State & Sta	9-10 2 Kataraki, Kapuli, HI 74707
Markah	MARY LISAM	The state of the s
Darryn Ng	damps Nx	1490A Kallow ST. How. Hz 96817
Deborah Ng	situation in	1490-A Kohou St. Hn1 96817
Troy Ribuca		91-1134 Olova St. Eva Beach 41-9670L
CASTUS CASTUS	Motomy	1007 ONDHA ST, WALDONG 41,96705
H. ALBOEMIA TR	Helle leme	91-1277 HOOPIO of FUND 45 96704

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Dallas Poorigue	Section 1 and the section of the sec	91-1100 Kei Weke St. Ewa Beach, HI 96706
Alex Torenthe	alament forte	Marpahu HI 95797
Kyle Ragon		2453 Kapiolom Unit D Hondulu HI 96826
Nolan Silva	rill	14-1025 LVM: St Walpahu HI 96797
DWAYNE MATTE	Juyn John	How HA 94812
	Mel gamenet.	67 California Ave Wahiawa Hi 96186
Mel Yamauch, Transkubote	suganta	95-1117 Korlan or #196 mulan 90789
Noth ea lenvan	Vizu.	Hon. HI 96817
Josh Gholson	and	27300 Llanes court + + Kailva, HI 96734
Timothy Aree	Julyan	91-1046 Laanla St Ewa Beach Hi 96706

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Albert Andrade W.	alloatle	POBOX 234 Waialua Hierry
Chris Valdez	1-1-	99-028 Kauhale ST. Liew HI. 96701
CARL HANGSLESE	CHan-	47:110 WIAN, PL CANEDAG, HI 96744
B Hangskben	B. Hen	4
Mimi Apiki	Kim Ki	POBOX 312 Kanula #1 96744
Janvier catron	Jup couling	1060 Kamphamoha Huy #1205B pari City, HT 9678Z
Jerome Radona	July Soboro	94-085 Alaponi Pl. Mililani Hi 9678
Fred Alouzo	Buttle	4-1030Haheast Wipohi, H1-96797
RASA, FRANK	ARRIVA	126 NEFF STREET, WAHIMAP, HI 96782
MAC, CABOLO, OF	May Collo	1139 HARGENGAR ST & 601 1/34 96822

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Mobile Hernandez	20 for	572 Philokos Paia the a6779
Sydneylynn Pibuca	Eylyey Mr Re	91-1136 paeheulu st. ENG Beach, Hr. 96706.
MICHAEL WONG	Miles )	162 HOOLIKO R, HOW, HI 96825
Šoli Lefii		45-150William Harry Kd Kaneone, MI Ge744
Inchesy Gapallo	Refer parti	waanaw th 96192
Rodgohn Cosintalian	120-	521 walker the valhiava
RYDN DOUDSON	Dum Onibra	Novighiahi SV.
JAMA FIALKOWSKI-GIRON	May 20	306 LEHUA ASE - PEAN CITY 96102
Philip Outon UP	pan at 12	45-864 Kapoo St Keneske HI 967484
Byson Rysac.	July Pr	3394 unable St 96766

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Jeff Alberts 97/1 77-255 Nonitente- Four Higgs 10 Kellie Lai 8 4th 9682	Print Name	Signature	Address
Wheel KIVADI Stands God Laster Kem 145-342 Lilipuna Rd 108 96744  Colby Thompson Cally Rapin 2921 Lastac Way How the 96819  Paul Hiji: 2556 Kom March Pearl Lay HI 96888  Mitchel Basco Je 27-1724 KANKAMANA SI WAMANAEHI 96797  Jeff Alberts John 1211 Lunnkilo Km Rd Fra 9682  Kellie Lai John 1211 Lunnkilo Km Rd Fra 9682	TRACY TATEMICH	9	GOD AKAU LU Hous, HI, 96817
Colly Mampson Cally Magnin 2921 Laclac Way How Hi 96819  Paul Hiji 2556 Komo Mairon Dear CHy HI 96818  Mitchel Basco Je 27-1724 KAUKAMANA ST WAMANAEHI 96797  Jeff Alberts John 1211 Lunchilo Him Rd Fin 9682  Kellie Lai John 1211 Lunchilo Him Rd Fin 9682	color to the second sec	him Life	
Colby Thompson  Cally Thompson  Cally Thompson  Paul Hiji  Mitchel Basco Je  Jeff Alberts  Walter High Alberts  Walter Hon Alberts  Walt Hon Alberts  Walter Hon Alberts  Walter Hon Alberts  Walter Hon	Stan Matsuds	Ru	1415 Victoria stal Hind Wi
Colby Mompson  Cally Mappin 2921 Laclar Way How Hi 96819  Paul Hiji:  Mitchel Basco Je  Jeff Alberts  Jeff Alberts  Millie Lai  Millie Lai	WesleyKum	Wedgicken	45-342 Lilipuna Rd 108 96744
Paul Hiji 2556 Kom. Mary Pearl Lity HI 96783.  Mitchel Basco Je 27-1724 KAUKAMANA SI WAMANAEHI 9679.  Jeff Alberts 977-255 Nonitente- Form, Higher 400 Kellie Lai 8746 1211 Lunakilo Km Rd 4m 9682	Colby Thompson	Cally Roop	2921 Laclac Way How Hi 96819
Mitchel Basco Je  Jeff Alberts  77-255 Nmilente- Eon, Higgste  Kellie Lai  1211 Lunskilo Km Rd Fin 9682	Pard His	Part 200	
Kellie Lai John 2d fin 9682			87-1724 KAUKAMANA ST WAMNAEHI 96797
	Jeff Alberts	97117	77-255 Nmilente- Kong Hi a674
Como Brown Of Chan II 97-6	Kellie Lai	Arth	1211 Lunskilo Km Rd fin 96805
76/06	Chap Pacer	Ottes	2056 HOOLAKO St. Whie A1 96766

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Kanoe monshige	Aw lynn	3253 Catherine St. Hon, HI 96815
JOHNSON WACK	G. O. Gym	711 SANDERS CIRCLE, HON. HEGES.
TUDD SONODA	150	711 SANDERS CIRCLE, 1101, 14568, 66.879 MANNI ST WALALVA HI 96791
Fran Makan-cole		41-192 Hali St. Waimonalo
Christian Makantote,		(Page 197)
Bernice Kahakua	Executabaken-	1316 Whipe St. Karles of 96234
KEVIN RIGLOS		683 KILIHAU ST. WHILUKU,
Tsamoutalos, Nich	100	68-2518 (voin 19 Wajalia 47 96791
Margot Mendoza	nagun	1663 Kenn-8 S. Unit A. Itn. #1 96822
Allen Mendoza	aut gri 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
	Chris Godinara	99761 Kealaluina Dr. aica HI 9670)
Bundra a Yoshimura	tanke a xtim	99761 Kealaluina Dr. aica HI 96701
los Brown	bourge	307-4 Mous Kailan 9/034
Ocun Gishiforni	Dun Com	95, 75 paletice na D1 9689
RALPH DELA CRUZ		85-1261 KAMAILEUNGST.
Shy-Unna Iman		85-1007 Horolokahi st. Wai ande, HI 96792
Adrian Hose	Adaff	84-562-Nukea St. Watarne H1, 96792
Erron Yashiolen	E P	123 Puiwa Rd Hon 96817
Ronah yee	Ponan Je	317-4 Mow Kailma 96734
Skylivyee	Skrifter Wa	317-4 molo both 96734

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address.
DAVIN AZI	De automorphismo	95-1010 KAILENA ST MILIANI 96789
Laureen Kawan	dik	91-1205 Karena St. 5H Ena Beach
Din Ragedo	2 /	Same as done
Ketaulija Dabis	2000	3383 Manaa Rd. Hon, H1 96822
Dear Monthy 60341	Den & Ogahi	DN 951-8530 9 NOW, 11/
RONALD MORIKAWA	L. Millow	95-668 HOLUTTO MILLION H, 96789
SHAME SHIMAMOTO	Shipper !	3028 KAMAKINI ST HONOLULO, HI 96816
CHYANNE SHIBATA	ayanna Stilata	99-411 AIEALANI PL. AIEA, 96701
Ryan kagami	23	45-1854 Lilipung rd. Kancule, HI 96744
KEN KAWAMLIRA	Len Lawamin	3110 KALDALUIKI PL 96872

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Jet Lodevico		Peal City, HI 96787
Jared Cababa	202	4158 Krake to Honolule 111 96818
FORD H. SEGA	trught.	3464 KARN ST. How H. 96816
Keala Mooneyhan	Liala Morreylan	3538 salkate Blog. 96818
Kali Mooneyhan	Kaku Money La	3588 511 Caker Blood 96818
Daul Lo	on la	99-1241 ALEA HISTOR
Clan Murakani.	a muit	1435 Hakken D. Hon Hi 96821
Eric Honda	900 V	3257 Kannaga St. Hor. H. 96815
22 A1303M, NEI	July 1	73-997 Ahulan St Kailum Kona HI 96740
JAIME MIYASATO	400	1845 LANKEHA PL. PEARL CITY, HI 96782

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Tyler Grown	The state of the s	98-500 Koarka LD AIRA HI
Shound Zane	Su- z	98.500 Koouto Lp , Alea, HI 96101
Jon Wai	fon Ulsi	94-1045 Lumipolu St. Waipahu, H: 967
Biyar Grat	Or Gat	94- 246 Cooker sheet Wallahr
Author Bon	Ell_	P.O. BOX 352 YEARAN HE. 96752
Michael Watanate		1782 St (and D. Hay HI 9686
Leshy Klyonaga		2027 A Kekuanoni St. Hm, H1 96813
Harold Millaru	Dall Me	94-744 (Lalag/51, Waigalier H: 967
Kennety Kan	(franco	2414 Hallia Pi Ilm HI 968 La
Jeft Kasihava		1702 S. KING 8T HOND, HI 96826

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Signature	Address
Bruce N Tant la	Ware the felt. 5+
Order Wong	1405 ERNEST ST. APT. #2 HONOLULD, HI 9682:
Same Isaber	2848 Date st apt 4201 Handuly, H! 96816
200	950 8th Ave Howalch H 918/6
24	91-395 EWA BEACH RD ENA SPACH HI 9670
	17-254 MEAULY St. Kenn 4; 96749
Brandon Tumashino	18-273 Aica Kai Pl. Aiea, Hi 96701
anden	24-1834 Kupukupu St. REPER 96701
Style	2840 WALALAD AVE # 315 How! 14 96826
C/12-	94150 MACAIKAI ST #28 MICHANI PT 96789
	Brush Jamashing  Brandon Jamashing

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Rob Hospi	allh	92-5051 Lunkele St. 1Capole. 96707
ALOHA GARRON	The state of the s	708 OLDERS AVE ANT BI, HOWLULU, HI PLOIL.
Jason lake	grace	44-308 milista Dr. Kamerhe HZ 72744
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
		The state of the s
	AND ACTUAL A	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
TERRY YONASHIRS	Derry Yorok	95-361 KAPE DE MILICANI 96889
Alm Salos Vic	My &t	449 A. Rudo Pl. Kaluli Ht 96708
CAPER WODAI	Ulm	92-531 WALKEUE ST. KAPOLEI WI 96707
Steven Migasan	Itu Chya &	P.O. 80x 187 Reacity, 4, 96.782
PAUL AWAYA	defe	3542 Pinas 87. Am 14 96822
FRANK FARM	Asam Fary	3446 PAKUS . HOW. Ct 26816
David Lancaster	affect of the same	2917 Nihi St. Won 96819
JAM SLOT	What I	94178 popopohi St wayour 1/2 96797
SHULL CKATOM! (	of and	1329 Moonhulen; Lay Hould HZ 96819
Les Hata		1220 Farington St. Honlulu, 419682

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CHAO YASHMURA	a() y	1712 Knayaka ST, F.C. 44 96782
DAREK KAWANOTO	11/18	98-864 NAUKOWAIPLAIGA 9670
STEPHEN LA	Alitho Fin	3026 Longs St. the 98822
Knort Kawa wold	Chil slants	45-435 and Re Condettiquit
MICHAEL ME Cullell	Inh walne	94-248 DELLA PLACE, WAI PAHLI 9679
Anthony Madhery		3711 Francis St. 16- 41 9686
Liokea Lia	Lathe	715 PIKi # 307 Hon - H1 26814
Nikole Lagm	Milesle Ragn	715 Pirkoi # 307 Hors, +1-96814
Kekai Kamakarisoile	KI FIL	1126 F 19 Ave Hon Hi 96816
Cartle Nature	Cuffe	45-534 C Pullery James 96244

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

	14.00	
Print Name	Signature	Address
Sebastian D. Singer	John D. June	P.O. Box 363, Nano, 96713
1KI MANRIQUE	elh Amy	P.O. BOX 3600 HANA, HI 96713
Ivalani Medeiros	Dialam Meduto	POBOX 52, Hana, H1 96713
Kurtahi Redestos	Kulah Moders	P.D. BOX 52 HAVA HAVA HAVALI 96713
Rena ann Oliveira	Rone and allinia	P.O Box 563, Hance
Maluhia Scott	Maluha Scott	PO BOX 563, Hanar H 96703
Cassidy Boteilho	Candy Botella	PoBex 563, Hana, HI 96713

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Joseph K. Aka In	Drept Mar LE	P.O. Box 501 Ham HI 967113
JEREM MANLIOLA		POBOX 863 44MA H1 96713
1.6 AURNELDECHER	DA Awrecewille	BOX 638 HAND , AT 96713
Giorge Cook	George & Cook	Box 128 Hanatt 96113
Talbert Toleratino	Tallet Tole to	Box 155 Have HI 96713
ipo mailiou	Construction and	the 13 st 90 Chang Hi 96713
Kamara Estella	Khind Stelle	1.0. Box 20 140A Hr 86-117
Zachary K.L. Oliveira	3achany K. L. Clever	P.O. BOX 145 Hana, Hi 96713
Joseph T. Kaina	Sughit Kan	P.D. Box 993 Hava, Hi 96713
Naly Scott	Wall Death .	PO Box 563 HANA HI 96713

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

· · · ·
13
713
?13
_

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Bueno Revilla	Manovella /	well 8.0605 Hava, Howander
Ravid Mena		p. 0 Bax 477 Hana, Hawai,
Julia Sinences	Sim	Po Box 842 Have Wi 967
devin Kintop	C.	(a) Kuloli Harker, HI 96708.
DACK KAMANU-UMON	A God Fry 7	180804 453 HAND HI 96713
Bul Land	Blad Toylor	10 Box 814 Haus Hi 96713
John L. Lonos	Jak tho St	20-20x 495 Hang Hi 9611
Christopher Helda	he Chiropher Justal	W 70 Box 614 flaver, H 96713
Ricky Hodlax	Ja Ja	POBOXH3 Homati 96713
Maritashaha	Mary Keoha	Box 538 Hana HI 96713

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humphack whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s.
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months:
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Lawrence in Prog	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Paba 286 96913
Kaena Park	Raina Park	P.O. BOX 156 967/3
Kahea Medeiros	Kahamodern	P.O. BOX 151 96713
BENNETTL MEDEIROS	Benntt & Meli-	P.O. Box 151 967/3
Kalama Medeiros	Lahn Mef	P.O. Box 151 96713
EARL BRITH JR	Enl o June 1	P.O. BOX 283 96713 HANA MANI
RANGER Hockshi	Barger Helekali	PA BOX 316 96713
Monty Bone	Morty Bon	P.O Bx 69 96713
Beverly K. Pa	Bling K B-	PN. BX 221 9273 Hynn
18 KEKIWI	al et le	P.O. BOX 5 96713 HAND

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Signature	Address
The second secon	Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Alohi Da	Hc 1 Box 30 Hana
Mihira Town	PO. Box 1022 Hang Hol 96713
Den dade	PO Box 320 Hona
antone Hole !!	PO. Box 1022 Have Hi 96713
Bland Kin	Po Box 965 Hann HI 96713
Little En	P. 0 Voox 4/20
Por	Box 932 Jana
Mill ()	Box 584 Hang 967/3
Hamile Jahren	
	Aloka Down of San John Son Son Son Son Son Son Son Son Son So

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Horman Harlin Jr.	Naman Hade fr	291 Wailna Mui Rd.
Chris Sinenci.	Chin Juno	Haven J; 96713
Grospiel Abillia		Hang H. 96713
GIERALD MAHADOROOLE	AMaka Lea D	Haria H. 96713
Skip Young	EL DA L	4 26713
Homes Klu A	> TUMAS Punt	SR Buo 90 threes
Frishin Pua	for m	V Je
FROG	Frogin	2575 A. HANA HWY, HANA 96715
Mani Berg	Parie Buy	2000x 477 Hana, Hi 96718
Too Santos	1202	P.O. Bax 477 Harra, Hi. 9676

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Calvin Park	Calin Park	POBOX 214 Hana
Willsen Kaps	William Kopion	PODOX 355 HONA
[ /b. ]	Consignation Reservation of the burget of	P.O. Box 501 Hana, Att 96713
	4 Melin And Trlentono Smith	The state of the s
Unifine Hunchett	think Hinches	P.O. Bal 124 Hang 96713
John 1. HANCHETT Jr.	A A STATE A	P.D By 124 Hung 96713
Bernard Paman	Bernas Panier	P.O. Box 3600 Haina, 94713
Cheryl Mendanca	Cent Mul	POBOX 446 Hava 96713
Vincent DK Telles X	Carthe Sol	P.O. Box 883 - Hana - 96713
Cheroena Kaaihue	Josephan	P.O. POXE93-Hona 96713

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Diana Naihe	Huana Jake	diana_naihe@yahoo
CHARLES M. MIZNER	Charle M. Magi	POB 43 HAND, Hi 96712
KHKISTINA KAHULA	Khaster Jakel	Kilakin 07 Dyalos con
Jasnine Odo (		Mulatique ymand.com
BRADLEY HELEKAK	Bauly Helde	P.O. Box 152 HANA H 1. 967/3
Lavie Atoi	Louis to	P.O Box 3/ Home HIL 96713
	1 6 9 AASTERS + 1	$1 \circ \Delta$
1 " 15" 5" "		
John Olivera	Julio	900 715 HANA 11 967/3 90 BOX 73 Have 66' 9003
		P.O. BOX 151 Hono, Hi. 9613
7		J

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

• The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;

• Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;

• The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and

Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature /	Address
Nototo K Tehivo	The second secon	P.O.Box 315 Hana Hi 96713
Duane & Joann Beck	he free	P. 0 Bot 147 Hana Hi 96713
Prince of Jone 11 Kalalau	Back Sould Back	He 100 Hara to 96013
Toseph Pilmaura & Mikahala Ker		He 105 Hava Hi 96713
Tyler Rodriguez	Lyler Modrigues	HC 108 Haik HT 96208
Poha Kanaka'de	Poha taratable	HC 1 Box 87 Hara, H196713
PATRICK ATAY	Patris Hay	P.O. BOX 2 HAND, HII.
Many Hanchett	mary Harlety	PO 130× 1053 Hava, H1 91,0713
Leonard & Naho In	Sporand Jachela	POBOX 415 Hana H, 96713
Christine Mine	The first	P.O. Box 415 Hana H1 96715
	7-11	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
CLAUSE MORRAU	And the second s	525 KAHUA PLACE PAIA H 9677
DAVID BAGON	Del Begt	2552 Alouin Pl Harkotti 9(708
Hibro OGATA	Bylis Chate	341 Holua Dx Kahalui 41 96732
Luci Ogata	Su Deals	as above.
Richard Mutsumob	Rilling	1455 Kilinae Pt. Wailuku, Hi. 9679
	At a second	1013 Kanakea Philadaina Hi 9676/ 116 Kapunakea St. Lannina HI
Deytyn Asami John Meston	Ment	196761 Kapunakeast Lanning, HI
Parl VARGAS	Port Var	#G.AKAIC; PL KAH.
Andrew Bartaus	lub Ro	109 E. Kanmel & Lp waitness
Frank R. Jacinth	Trank & Saintho	320 Par Homa RD Makanao

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual
  migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- · The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
NAOSHI TAMASAKA	Haoski Tomesela	248 Ohaa St. Hahului, HI 96732
DEAN HAYASHI	osicon Rayadri	726 MAKAWAO AVE, MAKAWAO HI
DADIO MATSUDA		301 HIKOHU Coop KAHUCUI, 9673
Kahai Lindsey		309 Malla Hay Loop 96793
Leo Kaya	July 19	2720 Ainalani Pr Pukalani HI 98768
Rany fleghezala	May Delientes	191 Howalan & Pubalon Hi
Don GinozA		439 maalo, St Kan 96752
JAMES Sugimoto	Jan Symbo	422 Lono for
ALUNI NAKHSHIMA		P.O. Box ZKK WARUKU 14 96793
Jason Sugimoto	DIR.	422 A Cows Au Kay High

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
JAMES GOMES	James James	15 a wairuitani Rd.
Bith ctoy	But Atom	1605 Pichowa Rd. Wai Lakaku
MEL LOPEZ JO	und final	1047 LADAE ST WAILUKU
Brackey Book	a Mille	308 and St. Kahului
Norman TAN	Norma Tan	513 Kjustansta Au Katur
Salvader Santina	SALVADOR SANTO, JR	1756 MARAWAD AVIE
Glenn Yamada	1.0	128 Kealohilang St.
RAYMOND HIER	Py Selle	250 HALANI ST PUKALANI
Basil Oshiro		P.O. BAX 543 Kah. Lti 96733
	And the state of t	

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- . The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Maris Oliveira-Medeiros	Mancot alimin Medica	P.O.Box 215, Hava, H 96713
Enled.	Earle K. Mediros Jv.	PO. BOX 916, Hann, HI 96713
MELVIN L. MOIMA	Man 1 More	POBOX 184 HANN 44 96713
Frank Oliveir	Frank Oliver	20. 80x 52 Home, H. 96713
Barbara Ann Benton	Barlon am Benton	P.D. Box 333 Have H- 96713
Chester Pua	Cheele Par	P.O BOX 377 Have Hi 96713
Erick Helson.	Anick Dewn	POBOX 601 Hover 4:96713
Lehua Parlu Cosma	Lehai Obena	P.O. Box 405 Hana 91213
Eunice Lind	Euro Me Level	P.O.30x 232 Hana 96713
WARD MARDFIN	Bust Marofin	Box 547 Horn 96713

We, the undersigned, petition the Secretary of Commerce to remove the North Pacific humpback whales from the Endangered Species Act. North Pacific humpback whales no longer need the added federal protection from the Endangered Species Act because:

- The North Pacific humpback whale population has made a remarkable recovery since commercial whaling ceased in the 1960s;
- Scientists now estimate there are over 21,000 humpback whales in the entire North Pacific, with about half making the annual migration to Hawaii during the winter months;
- The North Pacific humpback whale population is healthy and not faced with impacts threatening its existence; and
- Humpback whales are fully protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and a number of other international, national, and local regulatory mechanisms.

Print Name	Signature	Address
Zakiah Lind	Bakiah Lind	P.OBat 232 Hune, 14: 96713
Mikayla Lind	mikagla lind	P.O Box 232 Hana, H, 967/3
Greatind Sr.	They Sind Do	P.O Box 232 Hana, Hi 96713
Rena Ann Oliveira	Surfaco.	P.D.Box 563 Hara, H1 96713
Claudia Kalasla	Claudio Polarlo-	P.O. Box 173 Hara, H1 96713
Shane Sinenci	St mans	Po Box 343 Hana H1 76713
EARLE MELEIROS	Jorde R. Medra	P.O. BOX 215 HAWA, KAWANI 96713
Mile mino	Make Min	PO. BOX 72 Hora, Stansiger
	The state of the s	
·		